THE JERUSALEM POST

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It's the Refill that counts! GLOBUS

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE Women Workers' Council, better known as Moetzet Hapoalot, is formally celebrating its fortieth anniversary and can look back on four inspiring and fruitful decades of labour. Together with their overseas sisters, organized 35 years ago into the "Pioneer Women," the women workers of this country have made a notable contribution to the country's well-being.

FORTIETH BIRTHDAY

Founded in 1920 by a handful of women, some of whose names have become legend, Moetzet Hapoalot carries with it the aura of pioneering which surrounds all those who belong to the heroic era of the Second Aliya. These were the women who sat in the heat of summer chipping stones to build the roads. These were the women who were the forerunners of the girl-soldiers of today. These were the early members of the kibbutz movement. These were the women who entered industry and could be seen working on the scaffolding of buildings under construction. And behind them, for the past 35 years, have stood the ranks of their *chaverites*, to use the warm Yiddish word, in countries overseas, notably in the United States and Canada, supporting them morally and materially in their struggle to establish the right of women to equal participation in the hardships of building the Jewish State.

Moetzet Hapoalot, from whose ranks have come not only Israel's First Lady, but also a remarkable proportion of women in public life today, has made its concern the training of women for a life of self-respecting toil on the land and in the towns, and the care of the working mother and her children. Today some 20,000 children are looked after in its *crèches* and kindergartens and many thousands of others in agricultural and vocational schools. The organization has also done valuable work in fostering the integration of immigrant women.

In undertaking these positive tasks, Moetzet Hapoalot is not alone. Together with a number of other similar organizations, now affiliated to the all-embracing Council of Women's Organizations, they are tackling the problems common to women here, from whatever walk of life they come. It is to be hoped that, since the two major bodies — Moetzet Hapoalot and Wizo — are celebrating their fortieth birthday almost simultaneously, the future will see a continuation of harmonious cooperation between them in order to achieve improved working conditions for women and legal equality in the field of personal status, as well as such technical aides as the necessary income tax relief to enable married women to fill gaps in the labour market.

In a dynamic country such as this, where the Government exchequer has so many prior calls on it for defence and the other services a citizen is entitled to expect, there need be no fear of overlapping between the various women's organizations. Indeed, there is work for all of them and for others besides. All that is needed is to maintain the coordination of their activities.

One of the increasingly important functions of women's organizations in Israel today is the representation of the country at international women's congresses abroad. This, through the Council of Women's Organizations, is now being done admirably. The joint record of Israel's women in the field of social work and their efforts to elevate the status of women has made a massive impression on several occasions recently and has had the natural result of raising the prestige of Israel as a whole.

While Israel's menfolk pay tribute to the contribution made by the women of this country, the latter are ready to acknowledge that they were able to take their place as equal members of the community because of the male acceptance of their claim.

Israel joins gratefully in extending congratulations to the mother-and-sister organizations now celebrating their anniversaries.

Dag Repeats Demand Belgians Quit Congo

BRUSSELS. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, has sent a second letter to the Belgian Government about the withdrawal of Belgian technicians from the Congo, it was learned here yesterday.

The contents of the letter, received here Wednesday, have not yet been disclosed.

Delivery of the second letter coincided with reports from Leopoldville, quoting reliable sources, which said the U.N. there has evidence of increased Belgian "penetration" into the Congolese central and provincial administrations in recent weeks.

Mr. Hammarskjold's first letter, repeating demands for the withdrawal of the technicians, was received last week. Belgian Government officials termed it "brutal in its form and wrong in its contents" and Wednesday night Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny said it will be rejected as "inexplicable."

Cause of Chaos

The letter demanded that all Belgian technicians leave the Congo forthwith and that Belgian civilian and military aid to the Congo was one of the main causes of the present chaos in that country.

Until recently it has been estimated that there were 2,300 Belgian technicians, including 600 schoolteachers, in the Congo, whose salaries were paid two-thirds by the Congolese and one-third by Belgium.

The latest reports said the Belgians had now succeeded in re-establishing political influence in Leopoldville while strengthening their already firm control in the breakaway Katanga province, and the U.N. was reported "very concerned" about this aspect of affairs.

'Central' Belgian Plan

It had evidence of "centralized Belgian planning in this activity." Returning Belgian civil servants and technicians had taken over high positions and relegated U.N. personnel to the lower grades.

The sources said about 100 Belgians were returning on every Sabena (Belgian Airways) flight from Brussels, and their number in Leopoldville had risen from 4,500 in July to over 6,500.

The sources claimed that a recruiting agency in Brussels maintained close personal contacts with the Congolese in Leopoldville and in Belgium to provide Belgian advisers for the authorities.

Leopoldville itself was calm yesterday, as Congolese troops who have been roaming the streets for several days manhandling pedestrians, withdrew from most parts of the city into their barracks.

But soldiers continued to stand guard around the Premier's official residence, where Mr. Patrice Lumumba is confined, and at the radio and post office buildings and other key points.

The troops' withdrawal from the streets followed an agreement Wednesday between the U.N. and Colonel Mobutu, the Army Commander.

(Reuter, AFP)

Nepal Reports Revolt Crushed

KATMANDU, Nepal (Reuter). — The Nepal Government said yesterday that police had crushed an attempt to overthrow the Government in the Gurkha district in West Nepal.

It said the police opened fire on a crowd of 2,000 who surrounded the Government offices, killing one man and injuring six.

The attempted revolt, now under control, was started by a "band of reactionary elements," the Government said.

The mob, which surrounded the Government offices on Tuesday, was armed with knives, sticks and swords.

Eleven policemen were hurt by stones, the announcement said.

Laos Accepts Soviet Aid Offer

VIENTIANE. — The neutralist Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma yesterday accepted an offer of economic aid from the Soviet Union.

Prince Souvanna told reporters after a meeting with the newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Abramov, "We discussed the question of aid which has been offered by the Soviets. We are happy to accept."

He said the form in which the aid would be given would be discussed at a later date.

He also announced that the flow of U.S. military and economic aid would probably begin again today.

American military aid had been suspended because of a split in the army, and economic aid had been reduced to a trickle.

Families Ask to Have 8 Fishermen Released

ACRE. — The eight Israel fishermen seized by the UAR Coastguard off the Gaza coast on Tuesday are employees of the Acre fishboat operator, Mr. M. Bayumi, it was learned yesterday.

The families of the men, who had gone out in a launch and a fishing boat to the southern fishing grounds following reports that the area was especially fertile now, have appealed to the Israel authorities to effect their repatriation. *(Itim)*

Kennedy Returns To Campaign in N.Y.

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Democratic Senator John Kennedy returned to campaign in New York City on Tuesday, heartened by the editorial support of "The New York Times," one of the nation's most influential newspapers, and a favourable ballot in the "New York Daily News," which has the largest circulation.

A near-hysterical crowd of a quarter of a million cheered Mr. Kennedy when he visited the garment workers district.

The independent "Times," which backed President Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956, has not supported a Democratic candidate since 1944, when it came out for the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The "Daily News" showed Mr. Kennedy leading over Vice-President Richard Nixon 54.3 to 45.7 per cent in New York State, the most populous of the Union.

(Earlier Story — Page 3)

RONSTAD INSPECTS N. GREECE BORDER

SALONIKA (Reuter). — Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander, Allied Forces, Europe, on Thursday made a Helicopter tour of Greece's northern border.

Police Hold Young Doctor's Wife for Poisoning 'Rival'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Police were yesterday holding the young wife of a Tel Aviv doctor on suspicion of poisoning Paula Eliaz, 57, wife of the poet, Rafael Eliaz, 56. The suspect, Mrs. Aliza Pano, 27, allegedly killed her victim, whom she considered a rival, because Mr. Eliaz refused to divorce her.

Mrs. Pano, of 88 Sderot Nordau, Tel Aviv, practically gave herself away by hiring a private detective to prowl near the victim's Mt. Carmel home a day after she allegedly killed her, Tuesday afternoon, by serving her a glass of poisoned citrus juice.

Mrs. Eliaz died at the Hacarmel Hospital Wednesday afternoon, following a violent vomiting attack, from which she did not recover. She leaves two grown-up children, both kibbutz members, and a grandchild.

At 4.30 Wednesday afternoon, the hospital informed the police of the death and requested an investigation because of what appeared to be suspicious circumstances.

Call from Detective

About 90 minutes later, police received a call from the private detective, Mr. Kadish Shermeister, of Tel Aviv, who also has a Haifa office. Mr. Shermeister intimated that he had a young woman in his office whom he suspected of having poisoned another woman. Police promptly called at the office, at 19 Derech Hatzionut, where they arrested Mrs. Pano on suspicion of murder.

The police spokesman, Inspector Yitzhak Stolzky, stated that Mr. Shermeister informed the police that Mrs. Pano phoned his Tel Aviv office last Sunday for an appointment. She met him in the afternoon at a Tel Aviv cafe, and engaged him to trail Mrs. Eliaz to see whether she would "get a heart attack" on Wednesday. She claimed to have information that Mrs. Eliaz would "stimulate" such an attack, and wanted to know which hospital she would be taken to.

Mrs. Pano told the detective that she knew Mrs. Eliaz for some years, and that the latter would "stimulate" the attack upon the receipt of "certain news" on Wednesday. She gave the detective a description of Mrs. Eliaz and her address, 4 Rehov Hatzofim, and agreed on a price for his services.

Already in Hospital

Mr. Shermeister went to Rehov Hatzofim here on Wednesday afternoon as agreed and started his investigations. Neighbours informed him that Mrs. Eliaz had suffered a serious vomiting attack the day before, and had been removed to the Hacarmel Hospital in a dangerous condition. Making further enquiries, the detective learned that shortly before the attack, a young woman had visited her and given her some juice to drink, leaving immediately after Mrs. Eliaz had consumed it. The

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

West Warns Soviets Against Berlin Corridor 'Squeeze'

LONDON (Reuter).—Britain, France and the U.S. have warned the Soviet Union that any attempt to restrict the air corridors connecting Berlin with the West would "create a dangerous situation."

The Soviet Government would be held "fully responsible" for the consequences, the Western Powers said in similar notes delivered in Moscow yesterday.

The Western notes replied to Soviet messages of September 26 which rejected complaints made by the three powers on September 13 against traffic restrictions affecting Berlin, introduced by the East German authorities.

Soviet Responsibility

Yesterday's Western notes reaffirmed that the three powers hold the Soviet Government, and not the East German authorities, responsible for maintaining freedom of access between Berlin and the West.

The British note rejected the Soviet assertion "that the question of movement between the two parts of Berlin is exclusively within the competence of the East German authorities."

It referred to the four-power agreements of May and June, 1949, which ended the Berlin blockade.

"The Soviet Government cannot unilaterally withdraw from the obligations it undertook in those agreements. Russia's four-power obligations could not be affected by its subsequent agreements with the East German authorities," the note ended.

Britain's note to Russia of September 12, also published here for the first time yesterday, said recent East German restrictions affecting Berlin "can only increase international tension and will, if repeated, result in a dangerous situation."

In East Berlin, Mr. Heinrich Rau, the East German Trade Minister, said that West Germany's cancellation of East-West German trade would result in a permanent loss of markets to West German industries.

French Calm As Germans Arrive

RHEINDS, Eastern France (Reuter). — The first column of German troops to enter France peacefully — the advance party of four Bundeswehr battalions due to train in the area — arrived at Mourmelon and Sissone army training camps near here without incident early on Thursday.

The convoy of lorries and jeeps, with an escort of French and German police motorcyclists, travelled from the German border almost unnoticed.

Most of the advance party of about 200 men had been in France before for visits to SHAPE headquarters at Fontainebleau, but some had fought in France in the last war, they told reporters.

Baker's Cognomen

The only inhabitant awake when the party drove through Mourmelon was the baker, whose only comment was: "I was a prisoner of war for five years in East Prussia." He returned to his oven without another look at the convoy.

The main body of German troops due to train in the area in the first three weeks of November, about 2,400 men, is due to follow the advance party next Thursday.

Under agreements signed by France and Germany on Tuesday about 35,000 German soldiers are expected to train in France each year, and plans are under discussion to make airfields available for the Luftwaffe.

Coalition Active on 'Affair'

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV.—While Mr. Pinhas Lavon withdrew from the "Lavon Affair" this week, the "Affair" has become the main object of political activity among the Coalition Parties.

Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and the National Religious parties claim the "Affair" must be "investigated to the end" on a political level, rejecting Mr. Ben-Gurion's suggestion that only an "objective, legal body" is qualified to conduct a proper investigation. There is no agreement among Mapai leaders as yet, and today's meeting of the Mapai Secretariat has been called off.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence, continued his testimony before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee yesterday. Mr. Meir Argov, Chairman of the Committee, presided for the first time since his return from abroad. Mr. Argov has insisted that no further information be leaked to the press from the committee proceedings, after a month of calculated indiscretions. Nothing is known of Mr. Peres' appearance except that Mr. Yohanan Bader, of Herut, had a set of intricate questions to ask.

Probe 'to the End'

The Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee has received that the Committee investigate "to the end" and that all members of the Cabinet were entitled to access to all relevant documents," a hint that the party was not happy at the idea of a Ministerial Committee, as suggested by the Progressives.

The Mapam political committee arrived at a similar stand yesterday. There was unofficial contact between Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda leaders during the day, and in the evening representatives of both parties met with representatives of the National Religious Party. The latter was last night reported as favouring a Ministerial committee, though they were not prepared to ask the Foreign Affairs Committee to cut its investigation short.

Two Hurt in Jerusalem Cycle Accident

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two young men were seriously injured when the motorcycle they were riding careened down Ben-Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, and ricochetted off a parapet in Zion Square into the front of the Lieber chocolate shop in Rehov Hahavatslet late last night.

The men were rushed to Bikur Holim Hospital, where the pillion rider was reported to be in critical condition. The identity of the men could not be learned by press time.

HELD AS IL208,000 SWINDLE SUSPECT

TEL AVIV. — A 36-hour scrutiny of the books of the Post Office Bank branch in Allenby Road led to the detention last night of the branch's cashier, Mr. Julian Silberberg, of Holon, on suspicion of embezzling at least IL208,000 of Bank funds.

Police were summoned on Wednesday when Mr. Yehuda Zuckerman, Director of the Bank at the Ministry of Posts, suspected that discrepancies in the branch's ledgers indicated embezzlement.

Silberberg is suspected of having made false income entries during the past six months and pocketing the balance. *(Itim)*

Films of 1955 Riots At Turkish Trial

YASSIADA (Reuter). — The judge at the mass trial here of Turkey's former leaders yesterday postponed the showing of pictures of the 1955 Istanbul riots after complaints that they could not be seen clearly. The courtroom had been dimmed for the display of the pictures — alleged by the prosecution to show that security forces merely looked on as the riots spread — but judge Salih Bashol ordered that the display be held at night in order that every one could see more clearly.

Several pictures had been shown before the judge's ruling. One of them raised an objection from a defence lawyer, who said the policeman shown was only a "traffic cop."

Clashes with Police at Paris Rally; De Gaulle Warns Army to Toe Line

Referendum Seen on Algeria

By MAURICE CAHN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — President de Gaulle has personally warned French Army leaders that he will stop at nothing to crush any attempt on their part to oppose his Algerian policy, "Paris Presse l'Intransigeant" reported yesterday evening under a huge frontpage banderline.

The manifestly officially inspired article reveals that Gen. de Gaulle made his determination known in talks with Gen. Crepin, Commander-in-Chief in Algeria; Gen. Gouraud, Commander of the Eastern Zone in Algeria, and Gen. Vesinet, Commander of the Algiers Zone, who were specially summoned to Paris.

They were informed of Gen. de Gaulle's intention to install an Algerian home rule government, if need be without FLN participation — should the rebels refuse a ceasefire — but with the endorsement of the French people who will shortly be consulted by a referendum on the subject of the status of internal autonomy for an "Algerian Algeria associated with France."

Nation's Backing

President de Gaulle is said to have pointed out to the generals that the nation will certainly endorse his scheme.

An outbreak of major disturbances is feared next Wednesday on the eve of the Paris trial of participants in the anti-Gaullist revolt in Algiers last January, "Paris Presse" states.

The crucial importance of Gen. de Gaulle's stand — deliberately disclosed to the public — is that would-be perpetrators of a putsch now know the President will not shrink even from civil war if that is the last resort by which he can maintain the Government's legitimate authority. It is well known that plotters hitherto have been counting on his horror of civil strife, the threat of which they reckoned would suffice to force him to capitulate to their demands or retire from office.

However, political observers point out, Gen. de Gaulle evidently is resolved to resist this blackmail because even a bloody struggle will be better for France than mass surrender to apprentice Fascist dictators, whose successors would almost certainly be Communists.

In serving plain notice of his resolution, Gen. de Gaulle has considerably diminished the peril of internal conflict, these sources believe.

Israel at Common Mart Aid Parley

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Israel is the only "outside" country participating in the round table conference sponsored by the European Common Market countries and newly-independent black African states on "Technical Aid to Countries in the Process of Development."

Israel's presence is regarded not only as a tribute to the importance of her current and potential aid to underdeveloped countries, but as indicative of her acceptance as an associate of the Common Market in the not too distant future.

Ambassador Walter Eytan, who represents Israel at the conference, has been invited to deliver one of the main addresses at a public luncheon debate organized by the sponsors.

Pravda: West Pouring Capital into Algeria

MOSCOW (Reuter). — An article in "Pravda" yesterday said that "U.S., British and West German capital is increasingly penetrating the economy of Algeria."

The article, signed "Observer," said: "The French monopolists are afraid of losing the colossal profits derived from exploitation of the Algerian people and the plunder of the country's mineral wealth."

It added that the French were fully supported by U.S. "monopolies" in other capitalist countries, with the U.S. "monopolists busy hatching their own plan for unseating their French partners in North Africa."

MALI AND CHINA

BAMAKO, Mali (Reuter). — Mali and Communist China are to exchange ambassadors, a joint communique announced here yesterday.

It was also announced that the Government has invited President Sekou Toure of Guinea to visit Mali next January.

Show of Gaullist Strength

PARIS. — Right-wing youths threw tear-gas grenades into a packed "Peace-in-Algeria" meeting in the Paris student quarter last night, and several people including women were injured in a police baton-charge.

The police moved in with batons swinging to disperse a crowd estimated at 20,000 who milled round the meeting hall chanting "Negotiate" and "Down with the war."

In the huge La Mutualite Hall three youths at the back shouting "Algeria is French," threw four or five tear-gas grenades into the predominantly left-wing audience.

They were immediately seized and manhandled by the people around them. Several police were injured in the clashes.

Later strong police detachments pursued small groups of demonstrators through the streets of Paris. Some dodged into doorways to try to escape, but were dragged out.

There were clashes in other parts of France, from Caen to Marseilles.

The Paris meeting, finally authorized for the Latin Quarter instead of the Place de la Bastille, was organized by the National Students Union, backed by the National Teachers Federation and the Paris branches of the Socialist and Catholic-led trade unions. The Communists abstained.

Prepared for trouble from right-wing organizations, about 3,000 police and troops had taken up strategic positions around the hall, and lookouts surveyed the milling crowd on the fringes of the area.

Police wearing steel helmets waited in side streets. Firemen stood by with hoses.

It was, incidentally, also a demonstration of Gaullist strength, as the police and troops carried out the Government's orders with perfect discipline and unflinching loyalty.

The crowds outside jeered and shouted "Peace in Algeria" when the police announced over a public-speaking system that the hall was filled to capacity.

As police moved in with batons swinging to split up crowds massed outside the hall, there was a roar of "stay put." Some women were among the injured who were treated in local chemists' shops after the police baton charge.

About 4,000 left-wing demonstrators chanting "Peace in Algeria" clashed with police at the Place Denfert-Rochereau, south of the Mutualite Hall.

A further 2,000 gathered at the nearby Sante Prison, where many Algerians are detained on political charges. From their cells prisoners joined the chanting of "Peace in Algeria."

More than 300 young people lay down on one of the Seine bridges leading towards the Hall to obstruct police.

Nearby, 600 young men wearing the red berets of the "Jeune Nation" and other right-wing groups clashed with police.

Unsigned leaflets reading, "Enough of bloodshed. Peace in Algeria through loyal application of self-determination," were scattered in Paris streets during the day.

They marked the start of the "National Day of Action" staged by left-wing parties, labour and students unions.

In Lyons, central France, Toulouse in the south, and at Caen in Normandy, French youth and workers fought similar battles with police. Lyons police used tear-gas to break up a mass meeting on the Place Bellecour in the heart of the city. Workers downed tools in Marseilles.

B-G: Army Always Accepts Knesset as Supreme Authority

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister said yesterday he had "not the slightest doubt" that the Army had always considered itself an executive branch of the country's elected authority.

"I can testify to it as the representative of the civilian authority in the Army for the past 12 years," Mr. Ben-Gurion said, addressing the graduation class of the Command and Staff School "somewhere in Israel."

The Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Haim Laskov, and the C.O. of the school also spoke at the ceremony.

An officer in the Israel Defence Forces, Mr. Ben-Gurion went on, is intimately involved in the civilian life of this country. He does not for a moment doubt that the supreme authority in Israel is vested in the Knesset, to which the military is subject. A member of the Knesset who justifiably finds fault with some aspect of military life, has the moral duty to air the grievance through the proper channels.

"The military are not angels," Mr. Ben-Gurion told the graduates, "nobody is."

There were cases of officers who had to be fired, but "this does not mean that a shadow had been cast on the Army. You can be proud of your profession — yours is a sacred national mission. Pay no attention to slanderers."

Mr. Ben-Gurion pointed out that the Israel forces face a different task from those in other countries — their mission is not only to be a deterrent and to win a war, if this breaks out... A real effort must be made to teach these young people to live in harmony and to learn to accept responsibility towards the nation.

The Chief of Staff, in a short address, warned graduates against the tendency which military staffs have shown all over the world to hesitate before striking. Larger staffs also tend to spread responsibility instead of concentrating this for action.

Aluf-Mishne Yeshayahu Gavish, C.O. of the school, said the purpose of the school was to develop team-work, and to inculcate in trainees a habit of giving brief but clear orders.

LACHISH DAY CELEBRATION

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT GAT. — The Prime Minister said last night that by the end of Israel's second decade he envisions a country whose 60 per cent of undeveloped land will be populated with the aid of half of the three million Jews "of a certain country" who would come here if they were permitted.

Mr. Ben-Gurion unfolded his dream of Israel's future, after reflecting upon the three dreams he had entertained during his early years in this country, before a throng of 20,000 assembled in a specially-erected amphitheatre here to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Lachish Development Area.

Those three dreams had been Jewish labour, Jewish defence and the unity of Jewish workers.

Remarking on the "tremendous progress" which the area had made, Mr. Ben-Gurion said further progress hinged on the progress of the Jordan-Negev irrigation scheme, which would bring ample water for irrigation to this area in three years' time.

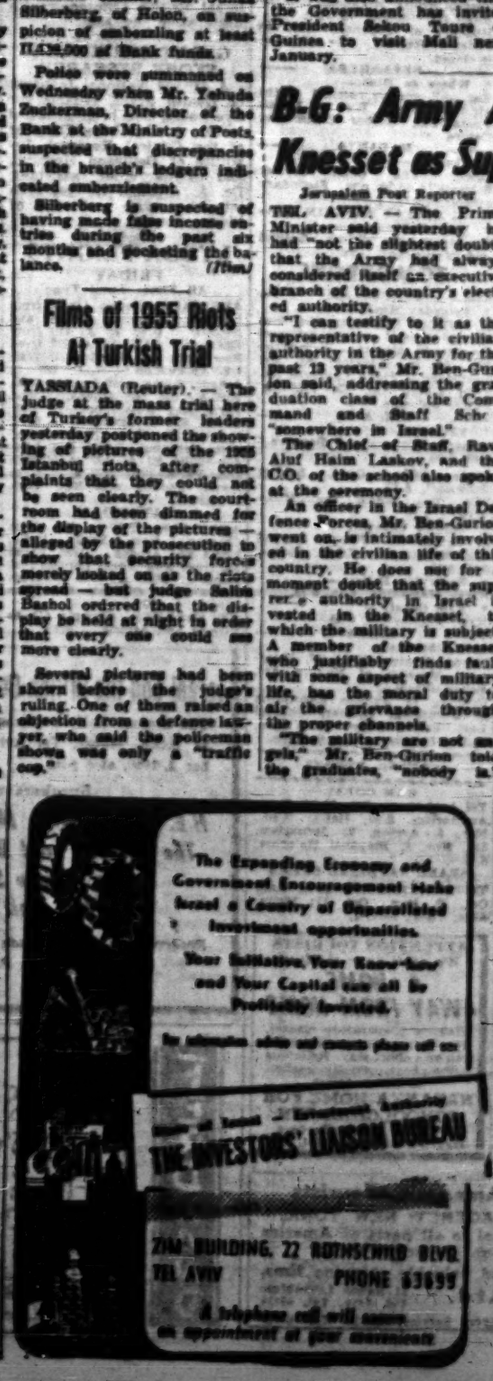
A choir of local singers sang "A Hymn to Gat," and the story of 3,000 years of Lachish was presented by an amateur theatre group.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Mr. Levi Arlosoff, Director of the Jewish Agency Central Area Settlement Scheme, and Mr. Gideon Na'or, Chairman of the Kiryat Gat Local Council, also spoke.

In the afternoon, Mr. Ben-Gurion and Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan met with the children of Nahora, and held a discussion with Lachish settlers.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Foreign Minister Golda Meir was expected to arrive at Lydda Airport this morning at 12.45, she was returning from the U.N. General Assembly in New York.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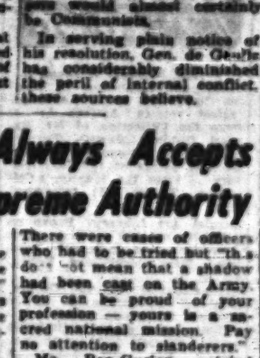

Can I eat cake? Just watch me...

Confidentially, it is only recently that mummy's cakes taste so good. To be exact, since she started baking with Eta Hasalth "Extra" Oil. It's something to do with "C.D." refining that makes "Extra" oil so good for baking and cooking and everything else.

(Advt.)

Social & Personal

The Mapai Central Committee yesterday honored a resolution in memory of the late Yosef Sprinzak, Member of Parliament, Member of the Executive, and Chairman of the All-Russian Co-operative Union.

Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, wife of Premier Mr. David Ben-Gurion, former Israel Bond Chairman of Los Angeles, his son Marshall, and his nephew, Mr. Victor Friedman.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, Chairman of the Technological Advisory Board of the Ministry of Development, was the guest of the Bank Leumi Directorate at luncheon Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey D. Stone, Mr. Victor M. Carter and Mrs. George Familian visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in the company of Mrs. Abba Eban and Mrs. Jessie Karpas. Another visitor to the Centre was Mrs. Gittel Lieberman of Philadelphia.

The Mid-West Group of Pioneer Women's Organization, led by Mrs. Esther Milner of Chicago, has arrived for a two-week tour to mark the 35th Anniversary celebrations of the organization.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Tel Aviv Wednesday night re-elected Mr. S. Seligman as Grand Master for the year 1960. Other Grand Lodge officers elected include Mr. M. Silverstone, Judge J. Lamm, Judge J. Segal, Judge Y. Trevish and Mr. S. Arasi.

Dr. L. Wolff, of the Linde Company, Germany, arrived in Israel on Tuesday via Mandelbaum Gate for a short visit. While here, he will lecture on advanced welding processes.

The distribution of the Barell Prize on behalf of the Workers' Bank and Ampal Company will take place on Sunday at 4.30 p.m. at the assembly hall of the Histadrut Executive, Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Mr. A. Zaharsky, Director of the Workers Bank, will open the ceremony, Mr. K. Lux, Speaker of the Knesset, and Dr. Galfat will speak.

BIRTH

FELDMAN — To Aviva and Dr. Shaul Feldman, on Sunday, October 23, 1960, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem — a son.

Expression of Sympathy

The Management and Staff of The Traders and Shippers Ltd. express their deepest sympathy to Mrs. Irene Levenzon in her bereavement on the death of her mother.

Dr. M. Feldenkrais will resume his classes as usual at 9 Rehov Yannai, Tel Aviv, from November 3. There will be one class in English at 4.30 on Mondays. *(Advt.)*

Neo-Nazis Demonstrate At Sammy Davis Show

HOLLYWOOD (INA).—Four young men wearing swastika armbands and carrying placards were attacked Tuesday night by an angry crowd in front of a theatre where they were picketing the opening of a show starring the Negro entertainer Sammy Davis Jr.

They said they picketed the theatre as they opposed the coming marriage of Sammy Davis and May Britt, both converts to Judaism. They said they were believers in "racial purity." Their placards bore signs reading "Pride in Race and Nation."

Police had to rescue them from the crowd.

Israel Trademark Taken by Venezuelan

Aled Knitwear has asked the Foreign Ministry to intervene in the case of a knitwear manufacturer in Caracas, Venezuela, who is marketing his products under the Aled label, the company announced Wednesday.

Aled, an abbreviation of the name of Alfred Adelstein, the founder of the Israel company, is a registered trademark in many countries, though not in Venezuela.

It is hoped that the Foreign Ministry can influence the Venezuelan manufacturer to give up the use of the Israel manufacturer's name.

CORRECTION

Haifa District Court Judge B. Cardo was a member of the three-man bench which heard the spy trial of eight Galilee villagers, which ended on Tuesday. Due to an error in transmission, The Jerusalem Post has mistakenly reported that District Court Judge Y. Cahane was on the bench with relieving President S. Kassan and Judge E. Slonim.

NEWSPAPER.—The "Christian Science Monitor" started publication of its new London edition on Tuesday with a 14-page issue that hit British bookstalls around noon. The pages were made up in Boston and flown overnight to London in matrix form.

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Nixon and Kennedy Argue Over America's Prestige

DETROIT (AP).—U.S. Senator John Kennedy demanded again on Wednesday that Vice-President Richard Nixon release a secret Government survey showing that 10 nations consider the U.S. is falling behind the Soviet Union in military strength.

The Democratic presidential candidate claimed in a speech in Detroit that the report has been suppressed to protect his Republican rival's assertions that American prestige is at an all-time high.

He said further, "the present Administration has consistently followed a policy of suppressing important public information."

The White House yesterday refused to release public the report. Presidential Press Secretary James Hagerty read newsmen a statement saying Secretary of State Christian Herter and Mr. George Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, "have determined that this paper will not be made available outside the executive branch."

Mr. Nixon has said he has no objection to making the report public but Mr. Hagerty said it is classified.

On Wednesday he accused the Democrats of using disgraceful and irresponsible tactics in the presidential campaign's climactic days by downrating American prestige all over the world.

Sad Spectacle

"It is a sad spectacle, a sorry spectacle, one of the sorriest spectacles in the history of American politics," Mr. Nixon told a Springfield, Ohio, crowd, "when a man tries to get elected President of the U.S. by running down the U.S. all over the world."

"Pravda" has run two columns of quotes from speeches by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Stevenson in which the Democratic leaders talked of lowered U.S. prestige in Africa, Asia and Latin-America, Mr. Nixon said.

"It just isn't true," he declared. "We're the world's strongest nation. We're first in education. We're going to stay that way unless they give us an inferiority complex by what they're saying."

GESTAPO. — Former Gestapo chief of Lodz, Gunther Fuchs, was arrested in Hanover on Tuesday on suspicion of murder.

Report Shows U.S. Prestige on Wane

NEW YORK (AP). — The "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" have disclosed what they said was a confidential Government survey made last June reporting a loss in U.S. prestige with the French and British public.

The "Post" said Wednesday night it obtained a copy of the summary, compiled by the U.S. Information Agency's Office of Research and Analysis. The newspaper also said the summary was prepared for the National Security Council, of which Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican Presidential nominee, is vice-chairman.

The "Times" was to publish the full text of the summary yesterday.

Classified

The report disclosed by both newspapers is still classified as secret by the Eisenhower Administration. There was no immediate White House comment on publication of the report.

The "Times" said the survey, based on an opinion sample of 1,150 Britons and 1,500 Frenchmen made late in May, gave these major conclusions:

- "Though the U.S.S.R. is blamed most for collapse of the (mid-May) Summit Conference, a majority blamed both sides at least in part . . ."
- Favourable opinion for the U.S. as a country and for President Eisenhower has declined in the wake of the Summit collapse . . .
- Particularly in Great Britain, current confidence is low in America's capacity for leadership in dealing with present world problems . . .
- There is little support in the present survey for any supposition that the story of the U-2 overflights, however adverse in other respects, strengthened judgments of America's military standing vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

Syria Claims Uncovering Jordan, Israel Spy Net

DAMASCUS (Reuter). — The Damascus newspaper "Al Ayyam" reported on Thursday that the Syrian security authorities had discovered Jordanian and Israel rings for espionage and sabotage in the region.

Two Jordanian youths had been arrested in Homs and had made detailed confessions of their mission, the newspaper said.

It added that "very important documents" were seized which indicated that one network operating in the region was attached to an Israel ring with its centre in Israel, and the other was directly connected with the Jordan Royal Palace.

THREE MORE JOIN ANTI-LOCUST BODY

ROME (Reuter). — Sudan, Morocco and Ethiopia have joined the anti-locust advisory group of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, it was officially announced here on Thursday. They will bring to 10 the membership of the group which coordinates the FAO's fight against locusts.

N.Y. Times': 'K'-Macmillan Talks Taped

NEW YORK (AP). — The Soviet Union has informed West Germany that Premier Khrushchev has a tape recording of his recent discussions in New York with Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain about another Summit Conference, the "New York Times" reported Thursday from U.S. headquarters.

This information was recently given to West German officials with the implication that Mr. Khrushchev would produce the tape recording if Mr. Macmillan challenged the version of their talks, the "Times" said.

It added that it is understood that Mr. Khrushchev recently assured the West German Ambassador in Moscow that "all genuine Germans still in the Soviet Union would be repatriated."

Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Khrushchev held two long talks while attending the General Assembly in New York, the first in Soviet headquarters and the second in Macmillan's apartment in the Waldorf Towers. Also present were their respective foreign Ministers and interpreters.

It was not learned whether Mr. Macmillan knew recordings were being made, the "Times" said.

Persian Immigrants Mark Shah's Birthday

TEL AVIV. — The Persian Immigrants Association celebrated the 42nd birthday of the Shah at Beit Tabori here on Wednesday night.

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Yitzhak, of the Association's Executive, spoke of the Shah's appreciation of the Jewish problem, his understanding of the desire of Persian Jews to come to Israel, and his courage in seeking the maintenance of political ties with Israel. Mr. Ben-Yitzhak read the proclamation of Cyrus, the Shah's ancestor, which appears at the end of the Book of Chronicles.

The entire programme was recorded on tape, which will be sent to Radio Teheran by Kol Yisrael. *(Itim)*

Chess Preliminary Round Ended

LEIPZIG (AP). — The 12 finalists in the Leipzig Chess Olympics were complete after the ninth preliminary round Wednesday. Beside the defending team of the Soviet Union, they include Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, East Germany, West Germany, Argentina, Holland, England, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the U.S. and Rumania.

Israel finished fifth in its group, in which the standings were:

Yugoslavia 26, Bulgaria 20 (two adjourned), East Germany 20, Norway 20½, Israel 19, Indonesia 18½, Finland 17½ (two adjourned), France 11, Albania 10½ (two adjourned), Malta 8 (two adjourned).

Lack of Audio-Visual Media In School Instruction Deplored

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel school system is making very little use of audio-visual aids.

This is the consensus of opinion of the participants in an informal discussion in Jerusalem on Wednesday between a UNESCO expert, Dr. Henry Cassirer, of the U.S., and a group of Israel educators and radio experts.

Dr. Cassirer, an authority on the use of television as an educational aid, is leaving for Paris today after a four-day visit at the invitation of the Director of the Information Centre, Mr. Zvi Zinder, who presided at the discussion.

Dr. Cassirer said that audio-visual media were a valuable educational tool but that they could not be so used widely before the general introduction of television. And this, he said, is a luxury Israel cannot now afford.

He suggested, however, that closed-circuit systems could now be introduced in the country's universities, teachers' seminaries, and similar large establishments. (One is to be installed at the new Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Kerem.)

Remote Prospect

Dr. Noah Nardi, head of the Education Ministry's Educational Aids Centre, said that educational television — let alone general television — seemed a "very remote prospect for Israel" because of the expense and the lack of trained personnel. The Ministry's budget for audio-visual equipment "is ridiculously small. I won't even mention how much," Dr. Nardi declared, pointing out that the use of such equipment here was only now really getting underway.

Dr. Meir Shapiro, Principal of the Hatichon Secondary School in Jerusalem, said that "for 10 years we have complained of Israel's failure to produce educational films, but to little avail."

Mr. Nakdimon Rogel, Kol Yisrael's Director of Operations, agreed with Dr. Cassirer that educational television was impossible before general television was introduced. He noted that because of Israel's topography, six stations would be needed to cover the area from the Northern border to Beersheba.

British Libraries In Jerusalem and Haifa

The British Council hopes to open a branch lending library in Jerusalem in December, it is learned.

The Council, which now has a library in Tel Aviv, has been negotiating with the Hebrew University for the use of three rent-free rooms in the Terra Sancta building which until now housed a good part of the University Library. Should the University's reply be affirmative, the Council branch will open in December.

The Council is also to open a small library in Haifa next month — in the Rothschild Community Centre, Dr. P.A.I. Tahourdin, Representative of the Council, told *The Jerusalem Post*. This has been made possible through the assistance of the Centre and the Haifa branch of the Israel British Commonwealth Association, he said.

GRANT FOR KIDNEY STONE RESEARCH

A $70,000 National Institute of Health grant, tenable for five years, has been awarded to Dr. A. De Vries, Director of the Clinical Research Institute of Bellinson Hospital, and to his chief assistant, Dr. A. Atsmon, for research into the cause and cure of kidney stones.

Elisheva Eshkol House Begun

The cornerstone for the Elisheva Eshkol House — a day nursery and vocational training and cultural centre — was laid in the Katamon Quarter of Jerusalem yesterday in the presence of Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi and Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister, and Mr. P. Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mayor Mordecai Ish-Shalom, in describing the life and work of Elisheva Eshkol, said the House would give impetus to the task of forging a new nation out of the various communities to which she had consecrated herself.

Mrs. Clara Luft, President of Pioneer Women, a sister organization of Mo'etset Hapo'alot, the two organizations sponsoring the House, recalled that the late wife of the Finance Minister was a great person "who could inspire others to greater deeds."

Mrs. Beba Idelson, Deputy Knesset Speaker and Secretary of Mo'etset Hapo'alot, and Mrs. Batya Shimoni, Secretary of the Jerusalem branch, spoke on the functions the House was to fill.

The day nursery will have facilities for 40 children aged one to three, and 180 women and young girls will receive courses in home economics, sewing, hairdressing and designing at the vocational training centre. The culture hall will contain a clubroom for 300 persons, rooms for group activities, and a library and reading room.

(See articles, Page IV)

MOUNTBATTEN MDA POST DEDICATED

LONDON (Reuter). — The Countess Mountbatten ambulance and first aid station in Israel was dedicated at the Israel Embassy on Monday by Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie, and in the presence of Earl Mountbatten, widower of the Countess who died in February.

The station was given by the Friends of Magen David Adom in Britain.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 20 Ussishkin, 24708.
TEL AVIV: Mogen David, 82 Allenby, 60281. Frumkin, 22 King George, 28721. Sanitas, 22 Ibn Gevirol, 52094. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 36943. JAFFA: Al Kamal, 62 Yefet (4) St., 82073. BAT YAM: Bat Yam, 45 Balfour. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Trufa, PETAH TIKVA: Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. BENEVOT: Barak, 188 Herzl, 96-1386.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 1269.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 20 Ussishkin, 24708.
TEL AVIV: (day) Avramsky, 42 Allenby, 65230. Moskowitz, 28 King George, 62530. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 36535. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 61925. Barzilai, Hatikva Qtr., 82105. TEL AVIV (night): Dr. Kalberg, 32 Allenby, 62035. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gevirol, 43716. Greenberg, 48 King George, 24203. Krinkin, 10 Herzl, 32105. JAFFA: Laris, 73 Jerusalem Blvd., 82907. BAT YAM: Azmaut, 76 Balfour. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Belkin, 40 Hovevei Zion. BENEVOT: Barak, 188 Herzl, 96-1386.
HAIFA: Hagiborim, 26 Hagiborim, 67400.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Sharhai, Kadima House, Rehov Bertin, 23520. Dr. Zapler, Allenby Barracks, Me'on Akademaim 26/B. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Blass, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 35 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 81300. Dr. Simon, 42 Keren Kayemet.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Rehov Hanevi'im, 2456.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Yitzhak, 101 Bekeret Herzl, Beit Ha'arem, 25349. Dr. Zepler, Allenby Barracks, Me'on Akademaim 26/B. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV-JAFFA and HAIFA: Same as today.

GANEI RAMAT HANADIV

Owing to repair made on the roads, the entrance to Ramat Hanadiv will be closed for vehicles from today until November 6, 1960.

Israel and the British Commonwealth Association

The annual Balfour Declaration Dinner will be held at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday, November 2, 1960, at 8 p.m.

Speakers will include

H.E. Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, The Rt. Hon. Lord Boothby, K.B.E. LL.D.
Mr. Moshe Sharett M.K.
Mr. Meir Grossman

Reservations may be made by telephone, 61258 or 62302, or by writing to P.O.B. 4006, Tel Aviv.

Where to go

- **Bezalel National Museum:** — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. African Art — from the Collection of Mr. Samual Dubiner. Jewish Textiles — from the Museum's collection. German prints of the 16th century — from the Museum's Collection. Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
- Bezalel Art Library: Books on primitive modern painting (from Henri Rousseau to Camille Bombois). New acquisitions. Today, 9-1.
- Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibition of colour plates of UNESCO books, "Israel — Ancient Mosaics." New coin hoard of Alexander. Excavations at Tel Mor. Mosaic Hasmonaean Pottery brought from Lake Tiberias by the Link expedition. Also permanent exhibition of antiquities. Today, 9-1; 10-1.
- Zoo: — Jerusalem. Biblical Zoo: Today, 9-4.30; tomorrow, 9-7.

TEL AVIV

- Exhibitions:— Exhibition of paintings of famous Jewish painters: Gottlieb, Struzenberg, Kaufmann, Pasternak and others. 10-1; 4-8.
- Netherlands Dance Theatre:— Ohal, 8.30.
- Dine and Dance:— Dolphin Bar, 16 Kholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 22973.
- Z.O.A. House:— Tourist Service (9 a.m.-1 p.m.).
- Tours:— Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72300.
- Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club. 99 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 24236. Today, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
- Zoological Gardens— Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
- Museum Haaretz: — Ancient Glass Exhibition (near Ramat Aviv). Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
- Tel Aviv Museum: — Dizengoff House: — Avraham Nadin Memorial Exhibition: examples from all periods of his paintings. Today, 10-1, 4-7; tomorrow, 10-1.

Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, E. Sigard, paintings and sculpture. From the collection of Israel art. Today, 10-1; 4-7; tomorrow, 4-10.

Israel Painters and Sculptors Association: New Members' Exhibition. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1; 4-7.

HAIFA

- Theatre:— Cameri: "Two for the Seesaw" Arnon.
- Tourist Centre :— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 23 Hehalutz, Tel. 4276, 67985.
- Exhibitions: — One-man show — Erich Glas, Chagall House, 24 Shderot U.N.O.; 10-1; 4-7. Closing tonight.

Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi. The Museum is closed.

BEERSHEBA

- Where to Dine:— Eat well and in comfort at the air-conditioned Beit Ha'am Restaurant, Shaber Community Centre.

NATANYA

- Theatre:— Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schwaik" 12.30 p.m. Secondary schoolchildren performance.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

- Yiddish Theatre: — S. Dulgan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga", Orot.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

- Saturday Music Hour: — Mr. Philip Regev on the four Manual Austin organs followed by records. Mozart — Symphony No. 28 in C-major, K. 200. Beethoven — Piano Concerto No. 5 in E-flat, Op. 73. Y.M.C.A. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

- Theatres: — Cameri: "Counts and Beggars." 6.45, 9.30.

Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schwaik". 6.30.

"Do You Know the Milky Way?" 9.15.

- Yiddish Theatre: — S. Dulgan in "Frisch, Gesund und Meshugga", Z.O.A. House, 6.45, 9.15.
- Paris Ice Ballet:— Kikar Hamedina, 6.15, 9.15.
- Ram Gopal: — Mann Auditorium, 8.30.

HAIFA

- Exhibitions:— Young Painters 10-1, 4-7, Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik.

Opening of Jubilee Exhibition of Jerusalem painter, Shmuel Levi. Artists House, 120 Ave., 10-1, 4-7 daily except Fridays.

COMING EVENTS

RAM GOPAL

Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium, Oct. 29-30, Mann Auditorium, 8.30; Haifa, Wed., Nov. 2, Arnon, 9; Jerusalem, Sat. Nov. 5, Binyanei Ha'uma, 8.30.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Tel Aviv, Kiss Me Kate, Sat., Oct. 29, Mon., Oct. 31; Haifa, Alga, Tues., Nov. 1.

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TODAY

JERUSALEM

- Mount Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.
- Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Rossini — William Tell, Overture; Tchaikovsky — Sleeping Beauty, Ballet. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.
- Tours: — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 22261, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition. Today: 10-12.

- Film Shows: — Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall. Today: 12-1 p.m.
- Exhibitions: — Jerusalem Artists House with Municipality Dept. of Education and Culture: An exhibition of hand prints. Today: 10-1; tomorrow 10-1, 4-8.

Mora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon Ave., Tel. 22822. Exhibition of gouaches by Nahum Kook. Paintings by Mayo, Mizpachek, Moskalewich. Daily 10-1, 3-6; tomorrow, 10-2.

Fima Exhibition of oils and gouaches 1958-60, Ritam Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 24422. Today 9-1; tomorrow, 11-1, 5-11.

Safrai Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 26727. Purchases mailed upon request. Today, 8-2.

"Israel Today", permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'uma. Today, 10-1.

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and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem 6.30 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 6.38 p.m.
In Haifa 6.30 p.m.

Portion: Lekh Lekha.
Haftorah: Yesha'yahu 40, 27 - 41 - 16

JERUSALEM

Tsaharit Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.35 p.m.

Shabbat shiurim: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Mesillat Shabbat, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Barzilai 4.45 p.m. Motzei Shabbat, 5.35 p.m.

Sifsufa Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hashavu'a: Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow: 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shabrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Hithadeshut (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Tel Gvirol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: R. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 6.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 5.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Tel Congregation (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beit Israel (98 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.

Hesd Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 and 5.30 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

Beit Hamussr (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Mavlek Congregation (83 Rehov Khrzyt Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatikva Synagogue: Today: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m. Arvit, 5.37 p.m.

Sifsufa Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.

Sanyan Synagogue, Sanyan: Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.00 a.m.

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Today and Tomorrow: Warm and dry. Wind S. Sea: Moderate along the coast. Weather Synopsis: A barometric trough is extending over Israel from the Red Sea northwards.

	A	B	C
Mt. Canaan	29	20-29	20-29
Tiberias	29	20-29	22-29
Haifa Port	28	23-24	23-25
Netanya	29	17-28	19-29
T.A. Kirya	26	16-27	16-28
T.A. Port	29	19-27	19-28
Lydda Airp.	29	14-28	14-28
Jerusalem	24	11-26	20-26
Beersheba	27	14-28	16-28
Eilat	31	18-30	20-29

A: Humidity at 4 p.m.; B: Temperature's Temperature range. C: Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Prof. Zvi Avidov, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University, from Vienna where he participated in the International Congress of Entomology.

Associate Professor Max D. Bloom, of Syracuse University, to take up his post as a Fulbright lecturer in urban economics and sociology for graduate students in town planning in the Technion's Faculty of Architecture.

Prof. Markus Reiner, Head of the Rheological Laboratory at the Technion, after attending the international conference on applied mechanics in Italy and holding talks with rheology experts in England.

Gyan-Altaf Aminadav Perry, Military Attaché at the Israel Embassy in Rome, for home leave.

Mr. Yishak Korn, M.K., from a visit to Europe and the Near East in connection with the forthcoming World Zionist Congress (by Swissair).

Mr. Joel Goldblatt, of the Goldblatt department stores in Chicago, and Mrs. Goldblatt.

Messrs. R. Aschner, J. Hearst, and M. Mohan, of Werner Textile Consultants, New York, to set up training courses for workers in all branches of Israel's textile industry, under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the U.S. International Cooperation Administration.

DEPARTURE

Mr. Louis D. Horwitz, Director-General of Malben-J.D.C., and Mrs. Shulamith Lubin, Director of Malben-J.D.C. Public Relations, for Geneva to attend the 1960 A.J.D.C. overseas conference.

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130 MEMBERS of the Jewish Community of the Southern California Bay Cities arrived on Wednesday for a two week stay as part of a package tour under the leadership of Mr. Sidney Michaelson, Executive Director of the Bay Cities Jewish Community Council.

* * *

THE SHILUV LAMMEINU bakery in Ashkelon was fined IL675 in Rehovot Magistrate's Court on Wednesday for baking underweight loaves and failing to label them.

* * *

A IL50,000 long term loan for the Nazareth Municipality to finance construction of a new building for the city secondary school was approved yesterday by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

* * *

FIFTEEN MEN aged 20-30 were yesterday remanded for 15 days and a 19-year-old girl was remanded for five days by Judge S. Rosenfeld of Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court, on suspicion of being members of a gang that carried out a series of robberies running into tens of thousands of pounds in South Tel Aviv.

Haifa Apprentice Electrocuted

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Fourteen-year-old Eliahu Cohen, an apprentice in an electrical workshop, was electrocuted yesterday morning.

Employed by the Hahn Workshop in Rehov Sarah in the Lower Town, the boy touched an apparently defective piece of machinery and got a severe electrical shock. An Army officer who happened to pass by tried to revive him by artificial respiration, but failed. The boy was taken to the Rambam Hospital where he died shortly afterwards.

Police and Electric Corporation experts are investigating the cause of death.

Held for Poisoning

(Continued from Page One)

neighbours' description of the young woman fitted that of his client.

Upon his return to his Haifa office Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Pano phoned him as arranged and asked for the result of his investigation. His suspicions aroused, he asked her to call personally at the office for the answer. To his surprise, she arrived within 15 minutes, although on the phone she had given the impression that she was talking from Tel Aviv. He then phoned the police, who arrested her.

Police investigations showed that Mrs. Pano had visited the deceased on Tuesday afternoon while Mr. Elias was out, after having engineered his absence. The visit aroused no suspicion, as she was well known by the family. She gave Mrs. Elias the juice, and left. Mrs. Elias immediately fell ill and asked her maid to call a doctor. He immediately sent her to hospital. Before being taken away Mrs. Elias told the maid that she believed the juice to have been poisoned.

Jug Missing

The maid told police that Mrs. Pano had ginned the jug from which she had allegedly poured the juice, subsequently taking it away with her.

Police also found a small glass containing a liquid as yet unidentified, in the suspect's handbag.

It is believed that the suspect had been on intimate terms with Mr. Elias for some years, and had demanded he divorce his wife. He had refused to do so. The Elias family, former Tel Avivians, came to Haifa about a year ago, when Mr. Elias began working with the local Theatre Club, writing lyrics and sketches.

It is thought Mrs. Pano engaged the detective with a view to establishing an alibi for herself, hoping to make it appear that she had not been in Haifa at all.

The police said that Mr. Elias had no knowledge of the affair.

In April, 1959 Mr. Eliaz was the recipient of a Shaul Tchernichovsky Prize for the Translation of Classics. He had translated into Hebrew Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and "Richard III" from English, and "Sheep's Well" by Lope de Vega and "Romancero Gitano" and plays by Lorca from the Spanish.

We hereby express our deepest thanks for the many expressions of condolence which we received on the sudden passing of our much beloved

ARMIN BOCK ז"ל

Shari Bock
on behalf of the family.

Eban to Bring High School Teachers Case to Cabinet

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, last night promised that he will raise the question of salary increments for secondary school teachers at Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Eban, it seems, has encountered serious obstacles in his attempt to satisfy the demands of the Association of Secondary School Teachers. Both Wednesday's meetings with the head of the Histadrut Trades Union Department, Mr. Aharon Becker, and the Director-General of the Finance Ministry, Dr. Y. Arnon, and Thursday's talks with representatives of the Union of Local Authorities failed to elicit any sympathetic response to the teachers' demands.

Last night, Mr. Eban met for three hours with heads of the Secondary School Teachers Association here. He was accompanied by his Assistant Director-General, Mr. Y. Shochat, while the Association was represented by its Chairman, Mr. Y. Eisheyn, and Mrs. L. Hasa, Mr. Y. Jegoz and Z. Lichtenberg.

Strike Postponed

The meeting was scheduled a fortnight ago and on the strength of it the teachers postponed their threatened strike.

In the joint announcement after the meeting, it was stated that since the Minister was unable to inform them that he could satisfy their demands, he would bring the matter before the Cabinet at its next meeting.

By taking this stand and issuing a joint statement together with the Association, Mr. Eban has in effect issued a challenge to the Histadrut, which refuses to recognise the existence of the independent union. The statement also revealed that Mr. Eban had accepted the Association's invitation to address their Council meeting next week.

The Minister also announced that he intends to call a conference of the country's secondary school teachers to discuss educational problems.

Teachers-Histadrut Rift Developing

TEL AVIV. — Relations between the Histadrut Teachers' Union and the Histadrut leadership have become strained of late over the difficulty in setting up the promised joint commission to examine the teachers' claims of discrimination in salary grades.

The Histadrut has already proposed its five members to the commission to the four of the Union, but the latter's leaders strenuously object to the choice of Histadrut representatives.

At Thursday's meeting between the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, and Teachers' Union Secretary Shalom Levin, Mr. Levin said the Union would not oppose any increments awarded to secondary school teachers. But he refused to undertake not to ask for similar increases for elementary school teachers.

Axel Wenner-Gren Weizmann I. Guest

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Swedish industrialist and philanthropist, Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren, arrived on Wednesday for a 10-day visit as guest of the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute, Mr Meyer Weisgal.

Yesterday, Mr. Wenner-Gren and his travelling companions, Messrs. Birger Strid, of Stockholm, and Bernard Gore, of London, were received by the President.

During his stay, Mr. Wenner-Gren will be made an Honorary Fellow of the Institute.

Last night he was guest of honour at a dinner given by Mr. Weisgal at his home in Rehovot. Among those present were overseas members of the Institute's Board of Governors.

T.A. Branch of Hebrew U. Awards 191 Degrees

TEL AVIV. — The Hebrew University yesterday awarded 191 Bachelor's degrees to graduates of Law, Political Science, and Accounting faculties in Tel Aviv.

In addition, 10 law students and 14 economics students received Master's degrees.

(The Tel Aviv faculties of the University formerly constituted the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.)

Moshav Synagogue To Be Named for Herzog

A synagogue in memory of the late Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Halevi Herzog will be dedicated at Massuot Yitzhak — the moshav named for him in his lifetime — on the third day of Hanukka (December 16), which would have been his 72nd birthday.

The synagogue was built at a cost of some IL30,000 contributed by a group of British Jews.

(Massuot Yitzhak, about 25 kilometres northeast of Ashkelon, was originally established as part of the Etzion Bloc in the Jerusalem Hills. The bloc fell to the Jordan Legion during the War of Liberation, and the settlement's survivors re-established themselves at the present site in 1949).

Habadniks Rock Airport Terminal

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Hundreds of *Habad hassidim* packed the Airport terminal yesterday to welcome 91 *Habadniks* returning from the U.S. after spending five weeks at the court of their *Rebbe*.

The arrivals went into a spirited *hassidic* dance as soon as they came out of the customs hall and were joined by the welcoming party, among them a snow-white-bearded elderly *hassid* who arrived in Israel only a few days ago. *(Itim)*

Homes to Be Free Of Water Rationing

In the event water rationing becomes necessary in certain areas of the country every effort should be made not to reduce supplies for home and industrial consumption or for orchards, according to recommendations made yesterday to the Minister of Agriculture by the National Water Council.

The Council also recommended use of water-saving apparatus in Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area fish markets which would bring about an estimated saving of all but a quarter million cu.m. of the 1.5 million cu.m. now consumed by five fish tanks.

The installation of water purifiers in swimming pools which use potable water or water suitable for irrigation was urged to the Water Authority as desirable.

The Council decided to refer to committee a proposal which would limit the annual amount of water pumped from wells for use in fish ponds to 7,000cu.m. per dunam.

Water Cut Off to Negev Village for Unpaid Bill

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Mekorot on Wednesday cut off the water supply to Ofakim for 24 hours because of the local council's IL12,000 unpaid water bill.

The Chairman of the Local Council, Mr. Moshe Biton, yesterday repudiated charges of financial irresponsibility made against the Council two days ago by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapiro. He said that the Council had a IL120,000 deficit when the new council took office last January 1.

This was confirmed by the District Representative, Mr. Y. Vardimon, who pointed out, however, that the new Council has increased the debt by IL100,000.

Mr. Shapiro had accused the Local Council of being remiss in collecting taxes, using funds intended for welfare payments to pay salaries, failing to maintain garbage collecting equipment and generally neglecting town administration.

Wildcat Strike At Steel City Ended

ACRE. — The furnaces at the Kour Steel City were lit again yesterday afternoon at the end of a 36-hour strike by some 600 workers. They walked out on Tuesday night to back up demands for higher wages and better shower rooms.

The Workers' Committee yesterday met representatives of the Acre Labour Council and the Histadrut Metal Workers' Union who promised them that a new labour agreement would be signed within 10 days. The men then agreed to return to work.

TEL AVIV CITES 'CLEANEST SHOPS'

TEL AVIV. — The grocery of Mr. N. Davidowitch, at 127 Dizengoff, has won the IL300 first prize in the "Cleanest Shop" competition of the Tel Aviv Municipality and the Merchants Association.

The second prize of IL250 went to the Shapsenson Pharmacy, 62 Sheinkin, and the third prize of IL100 to the grocery of Mr. Y. Ukon, 37 Sheinkin.

Six prizes of IL50 each went to the flat shop of Mr. D. Semadar, 32 Ibn-Gvirol; Mr. S. Korn's woolshop in Soreet Yerushalayim, Jaffa; Mr. R. Lachman's stationery store, 107 Allenby; Rothenberg's cosmetics shop, Derech Tel Aviv-Yafo, and the Adam men's wear shop, 40 Allenby.

Hektin Replaces Allon in Knesset

Mrs. Ruth Hektin (Ahdut Ha'avoda) was sworn in as a Knesset Member on Wednesday in place of Mr. Yigal Allon, who resigned last week in order to devote all his time to study.

Mrs. Hetkin was a member of the Third Knesset.

Amihud Goor Ends Mexican Mission

Dr. Amihud Goor, Co-Director of the 20-nation Center for Study team of the FAO, last week concluded the group's study tour of Mexico.

Dr. Goor's next assignment will be a four-day advisory visit to Cuba. He will meet with Premier Fidel Castro.

Dr. Goor, who before its merger with the Jewish National Fund was Director of the Government Forestry Division, will arrive home at the end of November to spend the winter before starting on a *fresh* FAO assignment abroad.

Further Protests By Renault Men Planned

LE MANS, Western France (Reuter). — Work resumed normally here on Thursday at the Renault car plant, closed a day earlier on orders from the Paris management after violent incidents involving workers protesting against threatened redundancy dismissals.

Trade union delegates of the plant — one of six belonging to the state-owned Renault firm, France's biggest car manufacturer, met yesterday to plan further demonstrations against the dismissals, affecting more than 3,000 of the 36,000 Renault workers.

About 1,700 workers are employed at the Sarthe factory here.

Cuba and Rumania To Set Up Embassies

HAVANA (Reuter). — Cuba and Rumania have established diplomatic relations with Embassy rank and signed a five-year commercial agreement. It was announced in a joint communique here Wednesday night.

They also signed a five-year scientific and technical aid agreement.

Cuba will export sugar, coffee, leather, rum, powdered milk, fresh fruits, iron, chrome, nickel, rayon fibre, cord for tyres and other products.

Rumania's export will include ships, pharmaceutical and petroleum products, agricultural equipment, railway materials and industrial machinery.

Ancient Tombs Found in Galilee

Tombs spanning nearly a millennium of ancient Jewish history have been discovered during the past few days at two sites about 20 kilometres apart in Western Galilee.

At Achsiv, where an Antiquities Department team has been digging for three weeks, a network of rock-cut tombs dating to the Second Israelite Period was uncovered yesterday. One of the tombs contained two-coloured earthenware and jugs which were described as among the most beautiful yet discovered in Israel.

In Dir el-Amad, a resident digging a well in his courtyard came upon a network of tombs, containing coffins laid out on shelves, dating to the Talmudic Period. The site is now being explored under the supervision of the Antiquities Department. *(Itim)*

'Ha'olam Hazeh' Source Pleads Not Guilty

The former file clerk in the Ministry of Justice charged with revealing confidential information to "Ha'olam Hazeh," 21-year-old Hai Hasidoff, yesterday pleaded not guilty before Judge Y. Harish, of Jerusalem Magistrate's Court.

Hasidoff is to stand trial on December 4 for turning over to the magazine copies of correspondence between the Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, and other officials dealing with the Yeheskel Sahar perjury case.

At the time he was reported as saying: "I regret that I violated the law, but I'm not sorry that I handed over the information to the weekly." He reportedly added that as far as he was concerned, the correspondence indicated that senior police officials were withholding important information on the case.

Sharav to Continue

The weatherman sees no immediate hope for a let-up in the unseasonal heat throughout the country, and in the extraordinary dryness that has been felt in Jerusalem during the past few days.

THE 12th regional clinic of Herut's National Labour Sick Fund was opened yesterday in 34 Rehov Reines, Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem Chief Rabbi Elected

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rabbi Eliahu Pardess, Chief Sephardi Rabbi of Ramat Gan, was elected Chief Sephardi Rabbi of Jerusalem on Thursday night.

The elections were held in the Jerusalem Municipal Hall, and of the 25-man electoral college all but two attended. Of those voting, 17 cast their votes for Rabbi Pardess, three cast theirs for the only other candidate, Rabbi Shlomo Kahnia, of Jaffa.

Two votes were invalidated, one of them because it was signed by the voter, and the other because the voter cast his vote for "Shlomo Pardess" — i.e., the voter used the first name of one candidate and the last name of another.

Mr. Mordecai Zar, M.K. who was chairman of the Electoral College, opened the session by noting that Jerusalem had been without a Chief Sephardi Rabbi since the death of Rabbi Hizkiyahu Shabtai five years ago. Mr. Zar hoped — and his appeal was taken up by others — that eventually there would be only one Chief Rabbi in Jerusalem, acceptable to both the "Sephardi and Ashkenazi communities."

Rabbi Pardess was born in Jerusalem in 1896, studied at local yeshivot, and received his semichut from the late Chief Sephardi Rabbi, Rabbi Benzion Uziel. He was an emissary abroad to the Jewish communities in the Lebanon, South Africa, the U.K., and South America. He was chosen as Chief Rabbi of Ramat Gan in 1953.

Rabbi Pardess has been mentioned as the successor to the late Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Tolediano. The latter, while Minister, retained his previous office of Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Zvi Pesach Frank is the Capital's Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi.

U.J.A. Mission Members Meet Immigrant Ship

HAIFA. — The 135 members of the United Jewish Appeal Study Mission yesterday got their first opportunity to witness the arrival of a transport of immigrants, all of them destined to live in the agricultural settlements and development areas the mission members had visited during the past nine days.

They were on the quayside when the s.s. Theodor Herzl arrived from Naples with 161 new immigrants. The 18 families these immigrants represented had already been processed by a team of Jewish Agency officials during the voyage, and on the basis of skills and age and physical consideration had been assigned to their new homes in Kiryat Shmona, Beersheba, Petah Tikva and the industrial areas in Haifa and Hadera. A small group from France was bound for a kibbutz.

Prior to embarking aboard the Herzl, the mission members visited Kibbutz Lohamei Hageteot, and its museum and memorial to the martyrs of the Ghettos and the extermination camps.

The group also visited the Technion, and the Druse village at Isfiya.

New Ward Opened In Acre Mental Hospital

A new 44-bed ward for the Acre Mental Hospital and a 30-bed transitional residence were opened yesterday by the Minister of Health, Mr. Y. Barzilai, and the Director of American Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Moses A. Leavitt.

Mr. Barzilai pointed out that the total number of beds for mental patients in Government hospitals has increased from 1,745 five years ago to 2,331 today. He referred to the difficult hospitalisation conditions in the Acre Asylum which do not always permit proper psychiatric treatment.

The Minister said that the Acre Hospital has been a Ministry of Health problem for several years and he hinted at the possibility that the institution will be liquidated eventually by transferring the patients to existing hospitals or to ones still to be constructed. The hospital was a prison under the Turkish and Mandatory administrations.

Tight League 'A' Soccer Race

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — While the biggest crowds will flock to the Haifa Municipal Stadium for the soccer match between Costa Rica F.C. and Haifa Maccabi on Saturday, league games will be played in the League A fight for promotion.

Five clubs are separated by one point only. Leaders Kiryat Haim Hapoel travel to Petah Tikva to face Bnei Yehuda Hapoel, one of the hardest teams to be beat at home. Kfar Saba Hapoel, the surprise team of the new season, has a local derby against Herzliya Hapoel, and on present form looks likely to retain both points. Another "dark horse," Sha'arayim Maccabi, will be at home to Ramat Gan Hapoel, which played National League soccer last season. The outcome here is anybody's guess.

In Tel Aviv, Hakoah entertains Jerusalem Betar. This game between leading contenders for promotion last season, promises to be a very close one, the teams likely to divide the points.

Beersheba Hapoel, at home, looks good for a win against Hadera Hapoel, and Rehovot Hapoel may pick up both points at Ramle, where the local Hapoel still remains pointless this season.

Fixtures: Tel Aviv Hakoah v. Jerusalem Betar; Ramle Hapoel v. Rehovot Hapoel; Givatayim Hapoel v. Hadera Hapoel; Maharo Yehuda Hapoel v. Kiryat Haim Hapoel; Kfar Saba Hapoel v. Herzliya Hapoel; Sha'arayim Maccabi v. Ramat Gan Hapoel.

ENVOY TO CARACAS INVITED TO U.S.

TEL AVIV (UNIS). — The Ambassador designate to Venezuela, Mr. Aryo Oren, is leaving today on a month's visit to the U.S. as a guest of the Government prior to going to Caracas.

He will be accompanied by his wife and two children. During his visit he will meet American Government officials concerned with public administration and health services.

No Planes to Fly At Independence Parade

Air Force planes and certain other heavy military equipment will not be able to participate in this year's Independence Day Parade in Jerusalem, under the limitations of the Mixed Armistice Agreements.

Aluf-Mishne Eitad Peled, the Defence Forces' representative on the Public Council for the 5721 Memorial Day Ceremonies and Independence Day Celebrations, told the Council's first meeting yesterday that a special display of Israel's air power would, however, be held as part of the celebrations. (Tanks took part in the 1958 Independence Day Parade in the Capital.)

A "Bar Mitzva" medallion marking the 13th Independence Day will be struck, and boys reaching Bar Mitzva age this year will be invited to participate in special events, the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Teddy Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, announced.

Ulpan Student Suspect In Kibbutz Robbery

NAZARETH. — An 18-year-old Hebrew student is suspected of having stolen IL3,300 in valuables and cash on Wednesday from the Ulpan director's room in Kibbutz Ein Hashofet. The loot was discovered yesterday by police after a 36-hour search.

The student allegedly led police to the place in the kibbutz where the money and valuables were hidden in paper bags. *(Itim)*

Controller Examining Loans Made to Diamond Exporter

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

A diamond company that received substantial aid from the Diamond Controller on the undertaking that it achieve certain export targets did not succeed in fulfilling its obligations. The matter has been under routine investigation by the State Controller for several months, it is learned.

The company was not identified.

A report in yesterday's "Yediot Aharonot" that the company received a Government loan of IL1m. without security is not correct, however. Development Budget loans are not issued by the Diamonds Division but through commercial banks. Mr. Moshe Hasor, Controller of Diamonds, pointed out to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The company had, in fact, one of the best export records this year of any firm in the country, he went on. The only concession granted in its favour was a postponement of its obligation to sell back to the Treasury foreign currency that it had earned through its exports, Mr. Hasor said.

Concessions Available

When other diamond manufacturers complained that this aid was unfair, they were informed that such concessions are available to any business that is prepared to undertake export commitments on a comparable scale, he added.

The second issue concerning the diamond industry under investigation by the State Controller concerns a Mr. Wallerstein, who received several loans with Government approval.

According to the report in "Yediot Aharonot," several workshops that he had put up in Sderot and in Kfar Yeruham had eventually failed, and he had defaulted on his loans.

Discretion has to be exercised in approving loans to small undertakings in this branch, since they are for the most part unable to put up satisfactory collateral. Difficulties were encountered several years ago when diamond polishing plants were first opened in the development areas and certain of them later closed down, due, it was claimed by the managements, to labour relations problems.

It is understood that a new approach is being worked out by Mr. Hasor's department to the problem of allocating credits to diamond plants. Mr. Hasor was appointed Diamond Controller this year, succeeding Mr. Yehuda Dvon.

London Gold Price Well Below Peak

LONDON (Reuter). — The price of gold on the London market was "fixed" at $35.7 an ounce on Thursday. Earlier prices in private dealings were in the range of $35.75 to $36.25.

Yesterday's prices, though still higher than the official price of $35 by the U.S. Government, were well below the peak reached in last week's "gold rush."

The bank rate in Britain was cut yesterday from six to five and a half per cent. The bank rate — key to rates of interest at which money can be borrowed — had stood at six per cent since June 23.

(See Article Page Four)

HELICOPTER
in Jerusalem skies

HOLYLAND HOTEL Jerusalem invites you to witness the

First Helicopter Flight Over Jerusalem

25 minutes of breathtaking vistas of Old and New Jerusalem surroundings. A unique and unforgettable experience.

★

First plane takes off from HOLYLAND lawn at 2.30 p.m.

Prices and details of flight — Phone 24425, Jerusalem. Hotel bus from Rehov Hapostolim corner Rehov Ben-Yehuda.

ATTENTION: All members of the Associations of Americans and Canadians in Israel and Hitachdut Olei Britannia, Tel Aviv.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO A

Lecture with lantern slides on "BURMA IN COLOUR"

on Sunday next, October 30, at 8.15 p.m. at the Beit Keren Hayesood, 53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

Speaker: Mr. S. Elhanani of the Field Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Tun Win, Member of the Burmese Parliament and Chairman of the All Burma Co-operative Society will take the chair.

EVERY DAY 2 CUPS OF Milk

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

Approved Investments Twice Last Year's, Reach $83 m.

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The Investment Centre approved 136 new enterprises and 107 additions to existing enterprises during the first nine months of this year. In addition, 63 investments in foreign currency have been approved for other purposes, such as banks.

Total value of all the projects came to $83.2m. and IL48m., to which will be added Government loans amounting to IL41.7m. Mr. Aharon Dorzat, Deputy-Director of the Investment Centre, told *The Jerusalem Post* on the eve of his departure with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, on an extended trip to 14 Latin American countries.

The purpose of the voyage is to foster closer relations with the friendly nations of that continent and further economic cooperation.

About 30 applications from potential investors have been arriving daily at the offices of the Investment Authority and the Investment Centre here and abroad for the past few months. Among the projects approved this year is the expansion programme of the Nesher cement works, involving an expenditure of IL7.5m. The Somerfin Company (controlled by the Recanati group of bankers in Switzerland and Israel) are investing $2m., including a Government loan, in the acquisition of four merchant vessels, among them two fruit carriers and a refrigerator ship.

Afula Wood Mill

Other projects include the construction of a textile plant for combed wool in Afula at a cost of IL4m. The investor is Mr. Michael Radzinsky, owner of a giant textile concern in Peru, who is settling in Israel for two years, together with his wife and five children, to supervise the construction and planning-in of the factory.

An important recent development is the formation of investment companies to channel foreign and local share capital into various industrial projects in Israel. One of those approved by the Investment Centre this year is the Swiss-Israel Investment Company, with West German and South American financiers behind it, with a capital of $4m., and another, the Mortgage and Development Company, a partnership between a South American group and the Discount Bank, with a capital of $2m.

Sapir Predicts Big Industrial Growth

TEL AVIV. — Israel's annual industrial production will reach IL3,000m. by 1964, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, told the Bi-Annual Meeting of the Metal and Electricity Division of the Manufacturers' Association here yesterday.

The Ministry is looking towards a goal of IL4,000m., or twice the scheduled 1960 output, Mr. Sapir added, without specifying when he expects this goal to be achieved.

He called on the metal and electricity men to help achieve the goals by boosting their 17 per cent share of the industrial output to 20 per cent by 1964.

"Long term planning has replaced the haphazard system of the past," Mr. Sapir declared, adding that the next four year period would call for a decisive consolidation and expansion of all production branches. He pointed out that the sharp decrease in the import of machinery and tools during the year was due mainly to the implementation of this policy.

The Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, said 30,000 additional metal workers would have to be trained during the next five years if the industry is to play its full part in the country's industrial expansion. He called on the Division to participate in the Ministry's vocational training programme, pointing out that more than half of all trainees had chosen crafts associated with the metal industries.

Mr. S. Carton, Chairman of the Division, complained of low profit margins, high taxes and the shortage of skilled workers as the main stumbling blocks to development.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS TO ALL-TIME LOW

The average number of job seekers registered at labour exchanges declined during September to the lowest point since the establishment of the State — 3,765 as compared to 6,300 during August and 5,040 during September last year. This was announced yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Principal reason for the low level of unemployment is the availability of seasonal farm jobs.

Beit Haroeh
Sat., Oct. 29, 1960;
8.30 p.m. sharp
OPENING CONCERT
Lieder Recital
Annemarie Jung (Soprano)
Marianne Wreschner (Piano)
(Zurich)
Lieder and Arias by Scarlatti, Brahms, Wolf, Schumann (Frauenliebe und-leben), Honegger.
Subscription and single tickets at the box office as from 7.45 p.m.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
wanted by girl-student in Jerusalem.
QUALIFICATIONS:
General office routine, typing in Hebrew, English and German.
Mainly morning hours.
Please apply No. 11339
P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

25% Cut in Citrus Overhead Seen

TIBERIAS. — Recent improvements in citriculture will cut production costs by 25 per cent, Mr. Hanan Reiter, Chief Instructor in Citriculture of the Agricultural Extension Service, told *The Jerusalem Post* at a field demonstration day for citrus farmers held here yesterday.

New forms of irrigation, low volume spraying and bulk-fruit transportation to the packaging sheds can save the farmers up to IL40 per dunam, he said. It is understood that the innovations will be introduced throughout the country during the next two years.

Most of the savings are effected by reducing the manual labour factor to a minimum. In the recommended irrigation method, mobile asbestor pipes feed a relay of sprinklers, covering the entire length or breadth of the grove in one simultaneous operation. The sprinklers operate over a mulch pad created by cropping weeds. This system, which retards evaporation of ground moisture and fertilises the ground, is now generally preferred to the "drain hose" system.

Spraying costs are cut by the use of special low-volume nozzles, reducing by ¾ the volume of the liquids used.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	26/10	27/10
$ LINKED		
3½% Treas $	997	993
4½% Housing $	971	970
4½% Def. Loan	1031	101
6% Hous. Loan B	981	982
4½% " "	97	97
4½% P.E.C. 57/64	973	973
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	1032	1033
6% K. Hay III	1024	1024
6% Fert. & Chem.	971	971
Local Authorities	1014	1013
Free Market quotations	21/10	27/10
Housing Savings $5	994	994
Housing Savings £5	97	97
Housing Premium (IL50-)	53	50
P.I.A	1032	1027
Basit	110.1	109.4
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	103	1042
4½% Hou. Loan "A"	100	100
4½% P.E.C. 57/64	1161	1164
6% K. Hay. III	1021	1021
Local Authorities	1012	1013
50%/50% $ C.O.L. LINK.		
6% Ind. Dev. Bank	943	943
5% Pal. Elect.	94	943
6% Bank Leumi Ir.	1024	1024
ORD. & PREF. SHRS.		
Pal. Elect. Stock	610	610
4½% Pal. Elect. 2nd Pref. Stock	650	3700
Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock	—	—
Gen. Mort. Bank (new bearer)	242	242
Bank Leumi Ir.	2054	2054
Rassco Pref.	220	220
Hous. Mort. Bank	1700	1700
Hilton Invest.	360	373
Africa Pal. Inv.	3973	394
I. L. D. C. (new bearer)	397	374
Ata Textiles	224	224
Def. Sh. (Reg.)	220	220
Motter Text.	171	168
Phoenicia	137	130
Assia & Eur. Inv.	227	222
Pal. Potash	3800	3700
Dead Sea Foun.	200	3713
Tnva	350	3500
Pal. Cold Stor.	201	200
Paper Mills	2250	2220
Alliance	34.30	34.50
Delek	337	333
Delek 11/13	225	224
Jordan Explor.	138	138
C.F.H.B.		
Lapidoth	64	64
Naphta	1700	180

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds	Lower
Index Bond	Lower
Ord. Shares	Weak

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Gold Scare Shows Sterling, Dollar Weakness

European Currencies Revealed to Be Strong

By ALAN DAY

LONDON (OFNS) — For over 20 years the price of gold has been one of the fixed stars in the economic sky; the American Federal Reserve Bank has always been willing to sell gold to other central banks (but not to individuals or to commercial banks) at a fixed price of $35 a fine ounce, plus a small commission charge. This has meant that the official dollar price of gold in world markets has not varied substantially from this figure.

If the price tended to rise appreciably above that level, central banks could buy gold for dollars from the Federal Reserve; these operations would cost a small amount in the way of shipping and insurance charges, but the generally accepted upper limit to the gold price on official markets was around $35.20.

Of course there have been many markets since the war which have not enjoyed official support, and frequently have been subject to repression by the authorities; on these markets, black and grey, prices were for long periods well above $35 — sometimes double. But the recent remarkable feature of the high drama on the gold front this week has been that prices soared in London — the leading world bullion market and one which normally can rely on official operations to keep the price at the pegged level.

Supply Exceeded

The reason why prices soared — reaching a peak of $41 last Thursday — was simply that demand had outrun supply. The demand came from speculators who believed that the official dollar price of gold would be altered, thereby devaluing the dollar. The compensating supply failed to come forward, because the demand had become so great as to exceed normal South African shipments of newly mined gold to London, and because European central banks (including, it seems, the Bank of England) have recently stopped carrying out the arbitrage operations of buying gold for dollars from the American authorities and selling in London.

The paradoxical feature of the situation is that these banks stopped these operations in order to avoid embarassing the Americans.

For a time, all was well — for the last month or so, the London price has been a little above the cost of buying gold in New York and shipping it to London, but no difficulties seemed to be arising. But now that the London price has suddenly soared, the embarrassment of the American authorities is evident. The whole implication that the dollar is overvalued on world currency markets comes right out in the open.

In theory the Americans would continue to accept a high London price and regard it in the same way as the black markets which have existed in centres such as Beirut and Hong Kong.

They might be able to ride the difficulties out if they could continue to rely on full cooperation from other central banks, in refraining to make easy money by buying gold at $35 in New York and selling at a profit in London.

The demand in London is much bigger than on the various black markets — possibly because the demand is partly coming from American citizens who have lost confidence in their own currency and are buying gold through foreign nominees even though they are not allowed to own it themselves.

What is more, a continuing wide divergence between New York and London prices would mean that all newly mined gold would flow into private hoards, instead of doing its proper duty by easing out the world's inadequate supplies of international currency. Lastly, such a policy would severely test the self-restraint of central banks, who might well become more and more convinced, as time goes on, that the dollar will have to be devalued and that they themselves would be wise to shift all their own reserves from dollars into gold.

Surviving the Scare

The fundamental question, therefore, is whether the Americans can survive the scare by releasing the necessary amount of gold from their own reserves — as they survived a similar scare in 1937. To answer this question it is necessary to take a view of the whole international currency situation — and it seems clear that the time is soon coming when there will have to be a major realignment. This is, in itself, hardly surprising — the existing pattern of exchange rates was established in 1949, over eleven years ago, and a great deal has happened since then.

One of the significant features of this intervening decade or so is that the United States had had, in most years, a balance of payments deficit, in the sense that her current account surplus has been inadequate to finance her overseas long-term lending plus Government grants made to foreign countries.

For several years this deficit simply led to increased short-term liabilities to other countries, which for a long time disturbed no one. Recently, the effect has partly been seen as a loss of gold, which has seemed more alarming.

One of the remarkable features of the situation is that the ratio between these two figures — payments deficit and the total reserves — is almost precisely the same for the United Kingdom as for the United States. Britain's payments deficit in the first half of the year, seasonally corrected and on the same basis as the American figures (current surplus minus long-term capital outflow) was at an annual rate of nearly $500m.; her reserves are just over $2,000m. Yet sterling is very strong on exchange markets.

Three Contrasts

There are, however, three contrasts between the two countries. Britain has high short-term interest rates and the United States low, which has been making London an attractive place in which to holds funds. Secondly, Britain's payments position is getting worse while America's is improving, as Britain's exports have fallen off and America's have improved; it looks as though the currency speculators are largely influenced by last year's position, when the American balance of payments was a good deal weaker than Britain's; but by now the roles are probably reversed.

Lastly, Britain's net reserve position (reserves minus liabilities) is in the red, while America's is still in credit. Paradoxically this may at the moment be working in Britain's favour, because people have got used to London operating on a shoestring, while they are not accustomed to American difficulties.

The upshot of all this is that the currency weakness reflected in the gold scare is shared by both the major international currencies — sterling and dollar, while the strong currencies are those of continental Europe. The hope is that the decision will be made for a currency realignment before speculation against both the major currencies causes the whole world payments situation to totter on its foundations.

ELI By Mok

"Eli says Mr. Lavon may have stopped playing, but the affair is still up in the air."

Rocket Stamps

By JAMES WATSON

IN recent years stamp collectors have been able to keep pace with the remarkable and exciting development of rockets and satellites in their own neat and methodical fashion — by collecting the various postage stamps which have been issued to publicise the achievements of the physicists and rocket engineers in the conquest of space. Since 1956, 19 countries have issued between them some 30 rocket and satellite stamps, of which Russia and her satellites" have contributed about 50. These show, in delightful miniatures, the cosmic flights of the *sputniks* and the *lunniks*, the landing of a rocket on the moon and the extraordinary picture of the hidden face of the moon.

Rocket mail experiments were started in 1928. Six years later, Carl Zucker, a German "rocketeer," fired mail-carrying rockets at Rottingdean, between Scarp and Harris in the Hebrides, and between Lymington and the Isle of Wight, but none was very successful. He issued his own special stamps on each occasion. Many similar stunts have been conducted in the United States, and in 1939 Cuba issued a 10 cents air stamp for an "Experimental Rocket Post." It was overprinted "Cohete Postal."

Italy was First

Italy was the first country to issue a stamp depicting satellites in orbit. The occasion was the Rome meeting of the International Astronautical Federation, and the 25 lire stamp was issued in 1956. It showed what was to become virtually a routine design for similar stamps — satellites "making rings" round the globe.

From 1957 there were various stamp issues in commemoration of the International Geophysical Year (I.G.Y.), several of which were devoted to rocketry and the launching of artificial satellites. Three days after the launching of *Sputnik I*, vanguard of the Soviet research projects and the first earth satellite ever established in orbit, the Russians issued a tiny I.G.Y. 40 kopecks stamp showing a rocket in the sky; on the same day (October 7) they issued another 40 kopecks stamp celebrating the birth centenary of Ziolkowsky, the rocket scientist. The stamp featured his portrait, flanked by a *sputnik* and a giant rocket supposedly on the moon. Of course, it must have taken longer than three days to prepare and print the stamps.

(With acknowledgements to "Air", London).

THE LAVON ENQUIRIES

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes: "Was it worth while for Mr. Lavon to keep the public in a state of nerves for four weeks in order to gain Mr. Sharett's circumscribed statement?" Mr. Lavon's new moderation is difficult to understand because Mr. Sharett stated that he would have accepted Mr. Lavon's resignation in any case, "and this directly contradicts Mr. Lavon's assertions that his resignation was connected solely with the unfortunate misshap — and that the two are in fact one and the same. Mr. Ben-Gurion erred when he failed to instruct the Cohn Committee to investigate not only the integrity of the officers, but also the identity of the people who gave the instruction. Now the task will be much more difficult, and it is doubtful whether a Cabinet Committee is the proper body to do the job. Mr. Ben-Gurion will bear a heavy responsibility if, because of considerations of party convenience, he does not see to it that there is a thorough investigation of the principal question," the paper declares.

Herut writes: "This week's Knesset session proved that 'the unfortunate mishap' will not go off the agenda until we get to the bottom of the 'unsavoury affair' and until the citizens of the State are sure that Israel has a democratic and parliamentary regime, and is not ruled by a dictator, supported by his lackeys. This matter must be thoroughly investigated by the most authoritative bodies in the State. And what is the most authoritative body if not the proper parliamentary organ, which represents all the electors?"

Haboker (General Zionist) writes: "Mr. Lavon has the right to consider 'the affair closed'... But the affair is not closed, because it cannot be concluded in secret negotiations within the confines of the ruling party. The long

Yesterday's Press

and threatening shadows thrown by the affair are not party or personal property. They are of concern to the nation... The discussion of the affair must continue in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee!"

Israel Fishermen

Hatzofe (National (Religious) calls for urgent steps to secure the release of the eight Israel fishermen captured by the Egyptians. After mentioning the cruel treatment accorded to Israelis who fell into Egyptian hands, the paper adds that the situation is particularly dangerous now at the time of "the frenzy over the 'spy' trials" in Egypt. The paper recalls the humane treatment given to Egyptian and Syrian seamen and fishermen who fell into Israel hands, and says that the Israel Government should make it clear, while demanding the release of the fishermen, that "it will be forced to pay back in the same coin in the case of Egyptian or Syrian sailors or fishermen who are carried into Israel waters."

Davar (Histadrut) discusses the development of the Lachish Settlement Area on the fifth anniversary of its establishment.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) stresses the importance of the road between Sdom and Eilat, the laying of which began yesterday.

A Fisby Record

FISH of every kind and shape found in Mediterranean waters, from the tasty sole to the sea horse currently in vogue for use in costume jewellery, are listed in a catalogue just issued by FAO, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

The catalogue is a first attempt to standardise the names of fish so as to enable Mediterranean countries to compare their fishery statistics. In the 12 countries of the area which are members of FAO's General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean, the same fish is often designated under different names, and sometimes it has no name at all, even though it probably exists in the country's waters.

The book contains sketches of 250 fish, with their chief characteristics, species, order and family. Eighteen kinds of rays are listed, beginning with the "guitar fish" and ending with the "devil fish"; and 28 types of shark, from "Darkie Charlie" to the sixgilled shark. Wherever possible the fish's common name has been given in each of the GFCM's 12 member nations.

(UNESCO)

UNRESERVED SERVICE

By Ephraim Kishon

"THE order had said 'Report at 0800 sharp,' so I came to the Civil Defence post at exactly 8 o'clock, because I take my reserve duty seriously" — my cousin Nadiva related. "As a matter of fact I was half an hour late, but nobody bawled me out, because except for a few fellow-reservists, the courtyard was quite empty.

"At 10.30 someone came out of the office and took our names. We asked him what was going to happen and he said he didn't know, he was only taking our names. We asked him what for, and he said he didn't know, our officer would come soon and tell us everything. A decorator asked whether it would be alright to take a nap. 'Think I know?' the name-taker answered. 'Though I wouldn't have the officer catch me sleeping if I were you!'

"'Of course' — the decorator said and asked us to wake him at 7.30 p.m. That was an ugly thing to say. One shouldn't make light of one's reserve duty. The decorator took out a rubber cushion from his knapsack, inflated it and stretched out on the only bench in the courtyard. He had a most unpleasant snore.

"We sat down on the grass and talked about vigilance. Later on we played charades."

"And the officer?" — we asked.

"He came. That is not our officer, but another officer or something. He asked us what we had been doing since 8 a.m. We said, nothing. That made him very angry and he warned us that we were in the army now and that such behaviour could have dire consequences. He then took us into a classroom."

"So this took place in a school?"

"I'm not allowed to say yes. After again taking down our names, the officer asked us what Civil Defence was. None of us knew, except for a bookkkeeper who started stuttering something about bomb damage and wounded and so on, but the officer shouted him down and told us we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. Luckily he was called away soon afterwards and we didn't see him again. The bookkeeper then sang us Polish lullabies. An *esprit de corps* was developing.

"Somewhat later another officer — still not ours — came and again took down our names. He asked us whether we knew what Civil Defence was. To butter him up we said we hadn't the faintest idea. So he started explaining: 'There are many countries in this world' — he said, 'and in every country there are cities, in every city quarters, in every quarter streets, in every street houses, in every house apartments, in every apartment rooms, in every room a table and in every table a drawer...'

"All right, we all know that."

"That's what a teacher of literature also said. Thereupon the officer jumped up and threatened to have us court-martialed, as four reservists had been by him only yesterday. A married woman in our group broke into sobs and the officer stormed out of the room.

"Next they sent us a fat civilian. I think he must have the school janitor who, after warning us that though he was in mufti, he had as much authority as a general, proposed to show us to what extent one cannot trust an uncontrolled message transmission."

"What is an uncontrolled message transmission?"

"I don't know. Anyway, he made us sit down in a semi-circle and told us he was going to whisper something in the first man's ear, the first man would whisper what he had heard in the second man's ear, etc. I had known this game back at elementary school, where we used to call it 'Broken-Down Phone.' The fat one chose me to be first and whispered in my ear: '40 bombs fell in Ben Yehuda Street.' I transmitted the message to a mathematics teacher and so on. At the end of the line the decorator called out loud and clear: '40 bombs fell in Ben Yehuda Street!' The fat one was very angry, so we tried again. Now the fat one started with the decorator and his message reached me: 'Hakirya is on fire!' I made a quick reckoning that it was quite late and time to go home, so I called out: 'No, 7 Maze Street has caved in!' The fat one was very happy and sneered, 'Not on your life, it hasn't. See what I mean?!' Then he left and tried to force a passerby to lecture us, but the man was very strong and wriggled out of the fat one's grip after merely taking our names."

"And your officer?"

"He showed up only after lunch (sandwiches and tap water). That is, he sent his deputy. We immediately realised that he was a martinet. After he took down our names he asked us what on earth we had been doing since this morning. The teacher of literature tried to explain that we were only following orders, but he cut him short and threatened to have us all arrested. Then he asked us what Civil Defence was."

"Well?"

"The decorator said, that depends, for him, for instance it meant the loss of a workday. The officer was very rightly aroused over this insolence and put a black mark against the decorator's name. 'Have you ever been in the army?' — he shouted at him. 'Yes' — the decorator answered. 'five years in the Brigade.' We were then given forms to fill in imaginary reports and the more experienced among us did crossword puzzles. By then it was quite dark and the deputy said he had to report somewhere, we should wait for further orders. We waited for another hour, but as no one came, we went home. I admit that was a flaw in the organization, but on the whole I enjoyed it. After all, it's good to know that should something happen. Heaven forbid...:

"Why should anything happen?"

"Anyway, it's good to be ready. There's only one thing I still don't understand: what is Civil Defence? But never mind, I'll ask them next year."

By arrangement with "Ha'aretz"

MARGINAL COMMENT

Of Rain and Rain-Making

By Fay Doron

IT is an odd quirk of national psychology which makes the weather a constant subject of interest in England, whereas in Israel we tend to disregard it as newsworthy. After all, the Englishman (particularly this past summer) knows that it is going to rain, as surely as he knows that the sun will rise. In Israel, on the other hand, where there is such a fascinating variety of weather to discuss, we incline to concentrate on the political rather than the physical climate or on our traffic problems.

★

TAKE the present time, for example. While we swelter in a long-drawn-out last sharav of summer, we yet managed to devote our dwindling strength to the pros and cons of the Laven Affair about which most of us know as little as we do about meteorology. We stand on the verge of one of the greatest races known to mankind, yet the occasion goes almost unnoticed: on Simhat Torah, a brief fortnight ago, we began the recitation of the annual, seasonal prayer for rain. In a few days hence, our scientists are scheduled to begin seeding the clouds in order to produce an artificial rainfall. Will faith beat science? Anywhere else in the world, this would have been a banner headline. Here it is passing almost unnoticed. Even our farmers are probably scanning the skies for the cloud no bigger than a man's hand with only one eye, since the political scene claims so much of their attention.

★

THIS matter of making rain artificially is indeed one of the wonders of our generation and yet we all seem to take it in our stride, just as we take the fact that so many man-made satellites are circulating in the universe around us. When the first Sputnik went up, it did not seem conceivable that a few months later we should be giving it only an occasional passing thought. We wonder, indeed, whether some of our more progressively-minded rabbis are considering composing a special prayer to be recited by the rain-makers, just as the Israel Army's Chief Chaplain did for parachutists about to jump from aircraft. Whether they care to admit it or not, there must be more than a few of our fighting men who are grateful to Rabbi Goren as they tighten their harness around them and pull the parachute cord. It was the famous war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, who made the incontestable statement that in foxholes there are no atheists. One may well say the same about parachutists. It is clear, in any case, that if our religious leaders are to maintain any hold on the scientifically minded younger generation, they might well seize an opportunity like seeding the clouds to stress the divine spark in man's inventiveness.

★

AS these lines are being written, a light breeze has sprung up. Perhaps it presages the wind that will blow and bring down the rain. Perhaps it is only wishful thinking and we shall have to rely on injections of silver iodide into the clouds. Let us only hope that if the clouds are thus induced to release their contents, they will know where to drop them in this tight little country of ours. But as our neighbours probably need rain as well, perhaps the cloud-seeding will be of benefit outside as well as inside our borders.

★

IN the meantime, this last sharav (one hopes it is the last of the season) is making us appreciate those wonderful lines and word-pictures that abound in the Bible: the hart panting after the water-brooks; "my strength is dried-up like a potsherd and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws"; "They waited for me as for the rain; and they opened their mouth wide as for the latter rain"—in short, about life in a dry climate.

Jerusalem, October 28, 1960.

Readers' Letters

JERUSALEM TRAFFIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I wish I could understand the reasoning of those who regulate motor traffic in Jerusalem! I live on King George Avenue, not far from the Jewish Agency, and my office is near the Nathan Straus Health Centre. Hitherto, whenever the Knesset was in session, I was compelled to climb Rehov Hama'alot, as I could not enter Rehov Shmuel Hanaggid near Yeshurun. It is a nuisance and, in addition, people living in Beth Hama'alot complain that the noise (of the traffic) during Knesset sessions is unbearable. It had been argued that Shmuel Hanaggid Street was too narrow near the Ratisbonne Convent. This is no longer true — the street has been widened — otherwise why should a whole line of vehicles be permitted to park there?

Up to now, I was obliged to drive via Rehov Hama'alot only during Knesset sessions; now I must do so every time I have to go westwards, e.g. to Mahane Yehuda. Traffic arriving from the south is not allowed to turn left at the King George-Ben Yehuda intersection, nor is it permitted to enter Rehov Agrippas, and a private car cannot use Jaffa Road either!

Yours, etc.
M. COHEN

Jerusalem, October 18.

"ANIMAL WEEK"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I express the deep regret and disappointment which I felt on reading that Israel would not observe "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Week" which, as was pointed out, is observed annually in most civilised countries (your issue of October 5).

It is of course a sad fact that, though we may rightly consider ourselves a highly civilized nation in many respects, we are lagging behind where the humane treatment of animals is concerned. True, we have an S.P.C.A., and as a member I know there are a number of devoted voluntary workers who try hard to alleviate the suffering of animals. But a crying need still exists for helpers, for funds, for by-laws, for humane education of our children and adults and for cooperation from the authorities. In view of this need, I found the sense of apathy and defeatism which pervaded the said article most regrettable — to say the least. Not only in Israel, but all the world over, people are "preoccupied with their worries and have little thought left for animals." All the more urgent, therefore, is the need to remind people that we must all contribute to solve the problem which Animal Welfare presents.

I think we should heed the remark some wise observer abroad once made, namely that the measure of a people's civilization can be estimated by its approach to its Animal problems. If this be true, as I think it is, then we have indeed every reason to foster the idea of an Animal Week, dedicated to the cause of our "Dumb Friends."

As a teacher of English in elementary schools, I was able to devote my lessons on the October 4, which is World Animal Day, solely to the subject of animals. To convey the idea to my pupils I used the slogan "Be kind to Animals," aided by appropriate posters, pictures, rhymes and songs. As the matter appeared to arouse the children's appreciation, I intend to make it an annual feature. Why, I ask, cannot Israel, too, have a "Week for Animals" on a scale which would arouse public interest and co-operation, beginning with youth movements and, most important of all, schools, where the seeds of humane thinking should be sown?

Yours, etc.
MRS. C. NEUBAUER

Rishon le Zion, October 14.

WASTE OF WATER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Having just moved into the Ramco Quarter of Jerusalem, I have been astonished at the wholesale waste of water in practically all the houses, where the repair of roof tanks is apparently much neglected. Thousands of litres of water quite literally go down the drains, making not only absolutely unreasonable waste but also for nerve-racking noise all through the night, owing to the endless drip-drip and rattle of the water through the metal drainpipes.

It seems to me that in view of the country's water shortage, the non-repair of water tanks should be made a punishable offence, and it is amazing that such waste should have been ignored after all the public appeals that have been issued this summer.

Yours, etc.
(Miss) D. MAIBEL

Jerusalem, October 9.

CHILDREN'S DOCTOR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At 7.30 this morning, there were no more numbers to be had for the children's doctor at the Kupat Holim clinic in Kiryat Hayovel. Our suburb has grown so rapidly in the last few years that the service of a children's doctor for only three and one-half hours a morning is totally inadequate. Mothers and children are turned away daily even before the doctor arrives to begin her work.

Services should be improved immediately by either increasing clinic hours to five a morning or by providing a doctor in the afternoon. Sick children cannot wait until the new Kupat Holim clinic is completed "sometime in the future."

Yours, etc.
NURIT SHACHTER

Jerusalem, September 18.

Kupat Holim Replies

This problem has occupied our thoughts no less than it has our members, and we can inform you that we have succeeded in getting a doctor who will work a full day at Kiryat Hayovel.

DR. A. FLEISHER
Chief Physician
Jerusalem District
Kupat Holim

Jerusalem, September 20.

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THE DIRECTOR

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End Of The Affair

THE lights at the Finance Minister's office in Jerusalem were burning until late on Monday when a score of key Mapai leaders gathered at Mr. Eshkol's initiative for the crucial meeting that brought the four-week-long "Lavon Affair" to an end, for the time being at least.

The magic formula accepted as a settlement was contained in a brief statement by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who had been Prime Minister when Mr. Pinhas Lavon resigned in 1955. After weighing each word carefully, Mr. Sharett said that he was "convinced that had the facts now brought to light by the Cohn Committee been known then, they would have served as weighty evidence that the charges levelled against Pinhas Lavon at that time, accusing him of direct responsibility for a certain event, were false." (The Cohn Committee had questioned the reliability of witnesses who testified in 1955 on the security mishap.) But at the same time, the former Prime Minister reiterated, with reference to the Cohn findings:

I am sure that, even in such a case, I would have had no alternative but to accept his resignation, because of one of his conditions for continuing as Minister of Defence — the dismissal, under these circumstances, of the Director-General — and in view of the state of relations that had developed.

It was a face-saving formula for both sides and as much as Mr. Sharett felt able to say. It was also fully in line with his carefully objective stand on the "Affair" expressed earlier by his testimony before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and by his article in "Davar."

The statement had been drawn up at Mr. Eshkol's initiative. Prime Minister Ben-Gurion maintaining his attitude that the events of 1954 were outside his responsibility. The following day Mr. Lavon announced he considered the affair "closed from the moral and public points of view." "There are no grounds for further investigation into the question of my responsibility ...", he added.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ben-Gurion submitted to the Cabinet the Attorney-General's opinion on the Cohn Committee report and proposed the appointment of a new commission of inquiry, equipped with full legal authority, to investigate who had been responsible for the 1965 security mishap. Some Mapai Ministers objected to any new inquiry that was likely to drag out the "Affair," while the coalition parties demanded that the entire Cohn Report be submitted to the Cabinet, which the Prime Minister refused to do.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the Cohn Report stated clearly that a senior army officer and a reserve officer connected with the "mishap" who were identified as "...i" and "...r," the last letters of their names, (to kill idle rumours that Mr. Moshe Dayan and others had been involved) had been guilty of telling a "third man" to falsify his testimony before the 1954 investigating committee.

The senior army officer demanded that his part in the "security mishap" be the subject of a special inquiry since he could not be formally put on trial, far more than three years had elapsed since the misdemeanours imputed to him. The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, to whom "...i's" request has been referred, has already stated that he would propose to include this request in th terms of reference of a special Ministerial Committee to be appointed Sunday to study whether there was any need for such a new inquiry. The Ministerial Committee would have full access to all the secret material of the Cohn Committee report and the 1954 inquiry.

The Ministerial Committee proposal was part of a compromise move which is likely to be supported by all coalition partners except Mapam. It would also suggest that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee limit its future hearings to the broader aspects of working relations within the defence establishment and leave the "mishap" to the Ministerial Committee.

Meanwhile the Knesset Committee met four times this week to hear the testimony of the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres.

The "Lavon Affair" on Mr. Lavon's initiative may have come to an end, but further developments may renew the conflict, particularly within Mapai.

More Marauders

A NUMBER of reminders that no peace may prevail along Israel's borders have been issued very clearly by the UAR. In addition to President Abdul Nasser's outright rejection of Foreign Minister Meir's peace talks offer at the U.N., his airmen, troops and intelligence agents have again become "active" along Israel's borders. For the first time in five months, a formation of Mig-17's cut across the Negev; but it found the Israel Air Force as vigilant as ever. IAF jets intercepted the Migs 15 kilometres inside Israel, damaging one, which was a repeat performance of the last engagement between the air forces. The same day a marauder from the Gaza strip was killed near Yad Mordechai.

Last week a pitched battle was staged on a Galilee hill with three heavily armed intelligence agents from Syria. The agents were known to have been in contact with several people in Nazareth and to have spent the better part of a week in that town. Israel security forces intercepted them near Tiberias whilst they were on their way back across the border. However, when challenged, the agents replied with a barrage of hand-grenades and managed to escape, under cover of darkness. An enquiry is now taking place into the incident.

Meanwhile, five men from several Arab villages were given sentences of four to 14 years by the Haifa District Court for passing information to Syrian agents. Some of these men are known to be Communists. The two-year-long trial revealed that some of them had also planned to establish an armed "fifth column" in Galilee. Several had crossed into Syria, where they had received detailed instructions from UAR intelligence.

Heavy fire from Syrian automatic weapons was directed on Tuesday at a party of technicians from the Geophysical Institute of Rehovot, carrying out a survey near Khirbet Tawafik, 1,000 metres from the Syrian border. The shots were not returned. A little further along the border, Syrians destroyed six fishing nets belonging to Tiberias fishermen on the eastern shore of Lake Kinneret opposite the village of Kursi. The night before seven nets had been stolen near the same spot.

Opening Up Negev

THE development of Israel's mineral resources in the Negev is gathering pace. Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff gave details of an expansion programme for the company which he heads — the Dead Sea Works — involving investments totalling IL.100m. over the coming four years. Largest item in the programme is the proposed step-up in the output of potash and bromine. The Company will also manufacture ethylene dibromide, and will build a factory for the production of table salt in Sdom. In addition, it will go into partnership with foreign investors to establish two enterprises, the Bromo-Compounds Company in Beersheba and the Dead Sea Magnesite Company in Sdom. The Dead Sea Works will hold 50 per cent of the share capital in each case.

The growth of these industries, particularly when they use local raw materials, depends to a large extent on the scientific and technological skills that are applied to the task of upgrading the minerals, combining them and reducing production costs. An invention by the late Dr. Aman for breaking up magnesium chloride into magnesium oxyde and hydrochloric acid will make possible (if a pilot project announced this week is successful) economies in the manufacture of bromine in Israel—of which chlorine is one of the constituents — rendering it the cheapest bromine in production in the world.

The industrialisation of the Negev involves the extension of communications. A 182 km road from Sdom linking up with the Eilat road at Nahal Gofrit in the southern Negev was begun. Mr. Makleff stated at the opening ceremony of the project that by 1968 the Dead Sea Works would be sending 400,000 tons annually to Eilat for export. The Tovala Company is budgeting IL7m. next year for the acquisition of heavy trucks for the Eilat run, and it is said that the Government has promised to build a railroad from Beersheba to the Red Sea coast when supplies to Eilat reach the figure of 600,000 tons a year.

Zionist New Look

THE seventh and largest yet United Jewish Appeal Fact-Finding Mission spent a hectic week travelling up and down the country. Their search for the truth about Israel even took them to an Armoured Corps demonstration in the Negev desert and to the new golf course carved out of the Hadera-Caesarea desert, with a good many factories and villages in between. Kept going at headlong speed from one place to another — literally night and day — they also listened to lectures by members of the Government and the Jewish Agency. They intend on their return to the United States to run their drive for millions of dollars for Israel on the basis of day-to-day realities and not on propaganda clichés.

The group—who represent the Pioneer Women of America came to join with their friends in Israel in joint celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of Mostaet Hapoalot and the 35th anniversary of their sister-movement in America.

At the same time as these visitors were demonstrating their devotion to Israel, Dr. Nahum Goldmann and his associates of the Jewish Agency were completing arrangements for another form of affirmation of Jewish loyalty, the Zionist Congress. First notices indicate a determination to avoid the torturous debate and protracted negotiations which consumed so much time at the last Congress. Jews of the world no longer need leaders to produce rationalisations which explain to them how they can be good citizens of other countries and dedicated supporters of Israel.

Rabbinate In Limbo

AND then were four—and the Chief Rabbinate Elections Committee was paralysed, left without a quorum. The Committee was going ahead with choosing the 48 rabbis for the Electoral College and would presumably have exercised its right to name those of the other electors that several localities had failed to appoint when one of its members, Rabbi K.Y. Waldenberg, resigned. He had been one of the Government's four representatives on the Committee (proposed by the late Minister for Religious Affairs and approved by the Cabinet).

There now remained the three other Government delegates, including the chairman, and one of the four Chief Rabbinate representatives — who had refused to resign together with the others when instructed to do so by the Rabbinate. To enable the Committee to function and hold the elections, the Government would now have to appoint a replacement.

Rabbi Waldenberg, a member of the Jerusalem District Rabbinical Court, said he resigned because the drawn-out elections were robbing him of time normally devoted to "Torah and the Law," and secondly, the elections were fast raising complications whose end, he said, no one could foresee. He also said there had been increasing pressure by "colleagues and friends, great rabbis," who said they would proscribe the elections.

Paradoxically, Rabbi Waldenberg is known as a friend and supporter of Rabbi Ovadya Yosef, the youthful President of the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court, for the post of Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Israel. Rabbi Yosef is a major contender of the present Chief Rabbi, Yitzhak Nissim, for the post; and Rabbi Waldenberg's resignation has served Rabbi Nissim's aim of delaying the elections.

Questions now awaiting answers were: when would the Government appoint a replacement; whether there would be a postponement; and whether the Government would again extend the present Chief Rabbinate's tenure of office which expired last Friday night.

Tough Tussles

BOTH at the Asian Soccer Championships in Seoul and the Chess Olympics in Leipzig, Israel's teams fought hard to make up ground lost at the outset. The footballers, after suffering an initial 2:0 beating from South Korea, regained considerable prestige by defeating Vietnam 5:1 and Formosa 1:0, putting Israel finally in second place in Asia. The important gain was that Israel had thus earned the right to play host to the next Asian Soccer Championships, in 1965.

The team is expected back here on Sunday, and will almost immediately begin training for World Cup encounters against Cyprus next month. As a result of performances in Seoul, it appears likely that goalgetter Yehoshua "Shai" Glazer and goalkeeper Yaacov Hodorov, the two heroes of Israel football fans for the past 12 years, will bow out of international soccer.

Israel's chessmen did not manage to pull off any major surprises in Leipzig and retained fifth spot of ten in its group, behind Yugoslavia, East Germany, Bulgaria and Norway and before Indonesia, Finland, Albania, France and Malta. The Israel squad could have been expected to beat Indonesia and Finland, rather than lose 2½-1½ to both countries, but it is improbable that it would have reached the finals even then. The team will battle to gain a creditable spot in the overall 12th to 24th place group.

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, delivering his "State of the Nation" address at the opening of the Knesset winter session.
Photo by Rubinger

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

ESHKOL KILLS THE CRISIS

MR. Ben-Gurion's opening lecture in the Knesset, which was intended to set off a general debate on policy, offered classical proof of how very dull important matters are compared to piquant items such as which of two men was responsible for a tragic military order given six years ago. Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke of immigration, education, the Army, economics and the development of the Negev, while the members strained nervously in their seats, waiting to see whether he would refer to "the Affair" or not. He didn't. And on Wednesday, just in case anybody thought that he would be drawn into a discussion of Mr. Lavon's grievances, he said he would not refer to the matter, in his winding-up speech next Monday either. He would, however, refute the ugly insinuations that the Israel Army does not obey civilian authority.

His speech was planned at the end of the last session with a view to giving Knesset members an opportunity of raising matters of national importance, and he obviously saw no reason to change the programme. That in the meantime the Lavon dispute has wiped every other thought off our mental horizon is not Mr. Ben-Gurion's doing.

* * *

MR. Ben-Gurion's attitude in this matter can best be understood if he is visualised as travelling on his own, parallel set of rails. He is on record as saying that he never held Mr. Lavon responsible, following the Olshan Committee's non-committal report; he was out of office at the time, and he refused to appear now as a deus ex machina and declare Mr. Lavon cleared. But one thing about which Mr. Ben-Gurion obviously feels very strongly is that the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee is no place for the discussion of an issue that became essentially a tug-of-war within one party as well as between that party and its opponents.

The matter was put with engaging candour by Mr. Zalman Aranne, who is now a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

"I know that I have a preconceived opinion in this matter," he said. "I have been convinced from the beginning that Mr. Lavon had nothing to do with the order in question.... I feel sure that other members of the Committee have equally prejudged the issue. I do not wish to be led into temptation..." The Committee can and should study the entire issue of the relations and working procedure as between the Minister of Defence and his Ministry and the Army Staff, but it cannot produce a judgment on Mr. Lavon," he argues.

Mr. Aranne holds the view that Mr. Lavon has always been intellectually incapable of the kind of political thought that led to the giving of the disputed order: anything that may have happened before or since that appears to befog the issue does just that, and cannot affect his basic reasoning. But his view is incidental. A Committee member might hold the opposite opinion and also believe that a group of persons with strong preconceived opinions and no legal training to balance them are not the right forum to give a verdict on a difficult and highly personal issue.

* * *

MR. Begin was out of luck again. He produced one of his flowing orations on Truth, Justice and the Jewish People and how the Gentiles — in France — did not fail to clear the name of Dreyfus even after many years. He asked in hollow, ominous tones what kind of a state this is in which we live. After a good deal of effort he managed to pick a small fight with Mr. Shimon Peres, Deputy Minister of Defence, and other Mapai members, over what is an insult to the Army, and who had been insulting it, Herut or Mapai. The House has become accustomed to his proclivities of doom and was not greatly stirred by Wednesday. Mr. Sharett had produced his neatly phrased statement exonerating Mr. Lavon and the latter had accepted it, much to the annoyance of the opposition, which could have gone on dancing on the crumbling ruins of Mapai for a bit longer. Thus the last Herut speaker, Mr. Ben Eliezer, was left with only the remnants of a fine political issue, and said mournfully that even if the personal problem now appeared to be settled there were still questions of principle for the Foreign Affairs Committee to consider, and that it must continue its meetings. There was not much to be made out of that.

The left-wing parties were also somewhat frustrated and went on plugging a sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee rather than of the Cabinet to wind up the issue. This is really part of their general problem of having to devise a stand on every question that is neither that of Mapai nor yet that of the opposition.

* * *

AN innocent remarked that it was sad, in a way, that both Mr. Sharett's statement and Mr. Lavon's reply had been published in "Davar" rather than uttered in the Knesset, the national forum. As the whole issue was an internal Mapai matter, this was perhaps not out of place, but it is a fact that the Knesset — "the Sleeping Beauty," one of the papers has called it — has not achieved the pre-eminence in public life that it might have today. Too many members neglect the place for their other and more pressing duties, too many speeches are addressed only to the party press and not to the other members, too many of the real discussions go on privately in other places. In Israel every man's democracy is limited to his own party: people who hold other views are seen not as the opposition, but as traitors and lunatics. It is this fanatical form of loyalty to an opinion that almost rules out any genuine parliamentary life, which is essentially a matter of give and take.

* * *

MR. Eshkol looked happy in his role of peacemaker. He picked up an opinion here, a suggestion there. His solution was clever. The Prime Minister had ruled the Lavon Affair did not concern the present Government, so he, in turn, took it back in the man who was Prime Minister at the time of the occurrence, Mr. Sharett. Because he was Prime Minister then, his formula could be considered binding, but because he is not a member of the Cabinet now, his statement does not commit the Government and he is free to express a personal opinion. He need not, for instance, consult the present Prime Minister, who can simply disregard the statement if he chooses. Yet Mr. Sharett also has the kind of prestige that will prevent anybody, in the opposition as well as Mapai, from doubting that the statement represents the truth exactly as he saw it.

* * *

MR. Mordecai Namir, M.K., the Mayor of Tel Aviv, was sitting at a table with some members of what is known as Young Mapai. It was just a social occasion, for he does not particularly hold with them. The talk drifted away from the Lavon Affair. "You think all this is new," he said jovially. "You think you invented this idea of the younger generation. Let me tell you something. Begin made a mistake just now by comparing Lavon with Slavsky and the Arlosoroff trial."

(The Labour political leader Chaim Arlosoroff was murdered on the Tel Aviv beach in 1933 and Slavsky, a Revisionist, and others, were later freed on a "not proven" verdict by a British Mandatory Court, while the argument over his guilt remained to poison Labour-Revisionist relations for years.)

"If Begin wants to unite Mapai again, that is the way to do it now. But at the time of the trial Bellinson had written one of those excessively accommodating, understanding pieces of his, unity first, and so on. We were the Young Mapai then — except that we were still united with Ahdut Ha'avodah — and we could not see it that way. I don't remember exactly what happened, there was an argument, and in the end we broke up the type and the article never appeared. After that we produced about eight or ten copies of our own paper, 'Sha'az.' In my house, because I lived right out in the suburbs, and called it something a little different every week because we had no licence for a newspaper. So you see we had new ideas too."

The Mayor smiled comfortably. The Young Mapai of today smiled just as happily at discovering this unexpected spiritual link and thought that it really rather proved their point.

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE — *By Amnon Bartur*

SUDDENLY, ONE JULY MORNING...

DURING one of the tragi-comic sessions of the now half-forgotten Special High Military Court in Baghdad, late in 1958, General Rafiq 'Aref, who served as Iraqi Chief of Staff up to the July 14th Revolution, told the Court that, upon his being awakened that same morning by some of his staff officers to be told that a revolution was on and a Republic had been proclaimed, he was genuinely astonished. "Why did you not tell me," he asked the officers regretfully, "that you wanted a Republic? I would have established one for you!"

'Aref was neither lying nor exaggerating. The Iraqi Army, which Nuri es-Said thought all along was firmly in his grip, included hardly a single high—or low—ranking officer who was really loyal to the regime. Yet a slight book published recently in Beirut, and purporting to tell the true story of what happened in Baghdad on the morning of July 14, 1958, indicates that despite repeated warnings neither Nuri nor Crown Prince Abdul-Ilah was willing even to consider the possibility of a coup d'état organised by army officers.

It relates, for instance, that one day in June King Faisal found lying on his desk an envelope containing detailed information of the planned coup, including the names of its leaders. Upon reading the list, everybody was profoundly shocked, since each of the officers mentioned belonged to the entourage of one or another of the regime's leaders. Reluctantly, Nuri agreed to summon Kassem and some of his fellow conspirators for interviews. "Is it true that you are plotting against us, Karroumi?" Nuri is said to have asked Kassem, addressing him by his pet name. When the latter denied the allegation, again vowing his unbounded loyalty to the regime, Nuri hastened to inform the Crown Prince that the whole thing was a malicious lie!

Deaf ears were also turned on warnings by King Hussein of Jordan who, when told by the Iraqi Chief of Staff that it was decided to send to Jordan the 19th Brigade under the command of Abdul Karim Kassem, is reported to have told Rafiq 'Aref that Kassem and Abdul Salam 'Aref were planning a coup d'état. This was as late as July 11, 1958. (This incredulity thus characterised the regime right up to the end, according to the book, which concerns itself primarily with the massacre of the Iraqi royal family. Entitled "The Rihab Palace Massacre," it consists of a report written by a group of independent investigators drawing on information provided by eyewitnesses and people who were in the regime's confidence.)

When the day came for Abdul Salam 'Aref's regiment to pass through Baghdad, even the routine precautions were not taken, and the security forces in the capital were not put on the alert, as was the custom on such occasions. When Abdul-Ilah was told by his guards that shots were being heard and army units were approaching the Palace, he admitted that this might be a movement against the regime but refused either to seek escape or to order resistance when both these possibilities still presented themselves to him.

"They will not kill us," he said, "we will just go and give them what they want... If they don't want us here, we will go."

And so Abdul-Ilah, and with him the King and the rest of their family, quietly and passively waited for their killers.

Historical Interest

BUT of all the mysteries which the Beirut report may help to solve, the one most interesting historically is the question as to whether the officers had faithfully decided to kill Faisal II, Dr. Hashem Jawad, Kassem's Foreign Minister, is reported to have assured King Hussein recently in New York that Kassem disapproved of the deed and was sorry it had occurred. The authors do not give a final verdict, claiming that the Free Officers had not been unanimous about what should be Faisal's fate.

The force surrounding the Palace, though it encountered no resistance, was reinforced after the occupation of the broadcasting station was completed. At last about 25 officers, led by Captain Abdul Sattar al-Sab'a, entered the garden and demanded that the whole royal family come out in the open. The family was finally led in a procession to a point near the front gate and shot collectively with a tommy gun, all with the exception of one princess who claimed that she was a commoner visiting Princess Hiyam (herself.) Abdul-Ilah's corpse was immediately handed over to the clamouring mob outside, while that of Faisal disappeared.

Nuri's Suicide

The report relates how, during the hour or so which preceded their murder, the Crown Prince and the King listened to Colonel 'Aref's frantic broadcasts proclaiming the new Republic and announcing the names of Kassem's first Cabinet. When he reached the name of Colonel Naji Taleb, it says, Faisal said: "Yabe, pube, even Naji Taleb?" This was a reference to the fact that Taleb had once been the King's own Aide-de-Camp. In fact, another aide-de-camp, however, was at that very moment engaged in what must be one of the most ingenious double-crosses ever carried out. The officer's name was Wasfi Tasher, and he was Nuri es-Said's own trusted A.D.C. He was entrusted with the task of liquidating the old few as soon as the coup took place. The force which he led that morning arrived at Nuri's house about 5 o'clock, the hour at which Nuri had ordered his servants to awaken him to prepare for his scheduled trip

(Continued on Page VIII)

PELTOURS — PEL — PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN. Oct. 30	0900	EL AL	Rome, Zurich
	0830	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York, Chicago
	0870	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, London (As from 1 November)
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2245	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. Oct. 31	0100	EL AL	Teheran
	0630	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
	0810	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0911	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0920	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1420	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. Nov. 1	0010	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0125	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Tokyo
	0500	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0650	OLYMPIC	Athens
	1020	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Nov. 2	0040	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0815	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0820	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	2710	CYPRAIR	Nicosia
	2245	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
THURS. Nov. 7	0250	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0300	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0750	T.W.A.	Athens, Amsterdam, Paris, New York
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0825	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	2500	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1420	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
	2200	AIR FRANCE	Paris
FRI. Nov. 4	0020	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1000	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	s/s	to:
1.11	ENOTHIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
1.11	MARMARA	Iskenderun, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
1.11	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles
1.11	ADRIAS	Limassol, Piraeus, Bari

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Lod Airport: Tel. 971119

FOR THE SMOKER WHO LIKES A CHANGE

Notes from a Secondary School Teacher's Diary

Co-Existence In Kiryat Shmona

By Alisa Lovenberg

"DID you really expect to find everything smooth in Kiryat Shmona?" one of the senior officials in the town asked us. We were sitting in Café Central, right in the middle of the shopping-centre, sipping the obligatory coffee and discussing both our personal arrangements and those of the new secondary school where we intended to teach.

All over the country elementary and secondary schools had opened their gates to their pupils. But in this development town, where for the first time children had registered so as to prepare for the matriculation examination, the building stood unfinished, without water and electricity. The health authorities were opposed to any "invasion" since the toilets could not be used. Also, the two vocational classes had no tools or equipment of any sort yet.

Our own accommodation was in an even worse condition. We were all living in temporary quarters, more or less inadequate. Gideon, a young Sabra veterinary just returned from abroad who also teaches part-time at the secondary school, has to commute to T.A. by plane so as to see his wife, in the last month of her pregnancy, and his little daughter. During the week he is put up at Hotel Splendour whose name is a euphemism. All in all, the delay in taking care of his housing problem is costing the authorities a good deal.

Labour Pains

THE mathematics teacher is in a similar position. He has to leave his present apartment, and his wife—also expecting her second child—does not take a favourable view of arrangements. Yet if you listen to the people responsible, the day on which the school year opened came as an absolute and completely unexpected surprise to them. No one could claim that "school was early this year" but it looked as if it was in Kiryat Shmona. Even when we finally did enter the building, the hurried opening ceremony was accompanied by hammering and chiselling. And though ten days had passed since the 1st of September, there was still no water.

People were friendly and went out of their way to demonstrate it. A little boy would knock at the door and say that "mother is sending you some ice-cubes" or "asks whether she can be of help," but none of this was official. Most of the inhabitants are happy there is to be a secondary school and are determined to show the teachers they are, but if the institutions feel likewise they hide these sentiments remarkably well. But once you do get your apartment—after a good deal of discussions, threats and official shoulder-shrugging—life begins to be much more pleasant and comfortable than anticipated. Invitations come hard and fast, and visitors look in through the window and like to be asked in.

Kiryat Shmona has 15,000 residents, of whom 80 per cent are from North Africa. Another 10 per cent are from Eastern European countries. The rest are mainly old-time Israelis working at one agency or another, and a small percentage of Persians, whose life is often made a misery by the North Africans.

The number of people living on social welfare is very high. You see cripples and blind, even an occasional lunatic. The allowances given to them are pitiably small even for the most modest of demands. One day, shortly before Rosh Hashana, I was surprised to see a bearded patriarch tear up some banknotes and throw them right into the face of an unprotesting clerk.

"Poor devil," someone near me murmured. "How can he get over the feast with IL25 for a family of eight?"

Temperaments flare up quickly and calm down almost equally unexpectedly. One morning I was awakened by hysterical screams. I remembered vaguely that the head of the Local Council had proudly pointed at the beginnings of gardens laid out by relief workers: and there they were, wildly gesticulating and shouting. I remembered blood-curling stories of drawn knives and strife, but before I had had time to make up my mind what to do, the voices died down, the men went to some corner and picked up their spades—and there they were, hacking away peacefully.

Quiet in Class

THE children, on the other hand, are anything but undisciplined. They are bent on getting the maximum out of the time they spend at school. There rarely is any reason to call them to order and they are very much aware of the fact that they have to make up for lost time if they want to succeed. Most of them have difficulties in financing their studies, and the buying of books and copybooks is quite a problem. When the Hula Authority, which had promised to let the pupils pick cotton during vacations, announced virtually at the last moment that there was no work, the pupils looked miserable and openly asked from where they were to take the money for books.

Quiet as the classrooms are, once the bell rings, the noise and screams are deafening. Two lessons of sport are obviously not enough to let off steam, and the transition from wild fights and wrestling to sitting without moving on their chairs inside the classrooms is as surprising as the sudden termination of the fathers' violent arguments.

Professional's Children

SOME people think that now that the school is providing post-elementary education, Kiryat Shmona is really beginning to be a town. Even the children of the doctors and engineers prefer to go there instead of travelling 10 minutes to near-by Kfar Blum. After all, once you live in a place you belong there: the kibbutzim are instinctively looked upon as employers by Kiryat Shmona, by children as well as adults, and there is no real neighbourliness. The very fact that there are two parallel schools close together whose pupils do not mix underlines the sharp distinction between the two sections of the population.

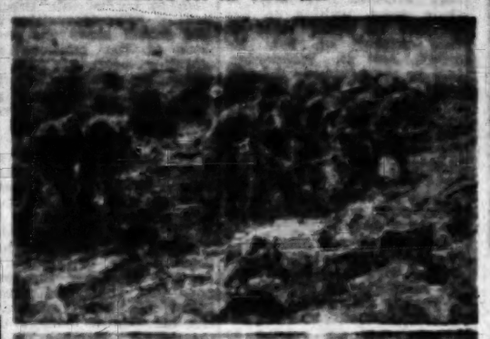
The kibbutzim and the local professionals are the main two influences on life at Kiryat Shmona. The former provide the bread and butter, the latter the services. The role either of these elements—or both of them—will play in moulding the new pattern of life emerging in the development town depends on their willingness to accept the challenge; and the issue reflects one of the major social problems of Israel today.

Soldiers Carve Village Road

By YEHUDA ARIELI

A FULLY equipped military camp has sprung into being in an olive grove near the bed of Wadi Majnun in Western Galilee — plus two bulldozers, an air compressor and jackhammers, and half a dozen donkeys. The village women beating the tree branches for olives did not quite know what to make of it all until they overheard the men of the little Druse village of Jatt telling the unit's mustachio'd commander: "If it had not been for your brave warriors, we would have remained cut off from the world for another thousand years!"

The Minorities Unit of the Israel Defence Forces has adopted Jatt and undertaken to build a road to the isolated village over stony and mountainous terrain. Per although Jatt's population has doubled since the war (it now stands at 300), its inhabitants had been forced to bring every sack of cement and every other commodity they needed over a rough trail on the backs of their beasts of burden, and in an emergency it took hours to get to a doctor or bring in other aid.



Soldiers who are building the road to Jatt in Galilee.

The work was undertaken on a crash schedule to beat the coming of the rains and in a few days the first truck, driven by a local army veteran who has been helping with the construction work, will make its way triumphantly into the village. It will connect Jatt with the Jewish settlement of Amka.

Within a few days the Ministry of Labour had agreed to provide the heavy road-building equipment as well as technical aid, which the Unit forwent, however, in order not to lose time waiting for the official surveyors. The Ministry also promised an allocation of workdays, to be filled by discharged Druse soldiers from nearby villages who had to be provided with a monthly employment quota anyway. A few reservists were then mobilised for the engineering work involved, along with sappers to blast the rocks. The village of Jatt too sent ten men, whose wages are also paid by the Ministry of Labour; and the donkeys were provided free.

The soldiers who come from neighbouring villages get home leave every night, and in turn dozens of visitors from the surrounding countryside have called on them at work. "Do soldiers have to work this hard?" some of them ask. The men are not embarrassed by the question: they enjoy being at home once more and doing something concrete for a village whose men are serving with them.

Hot food and drink are brought from the camp on donkeyback to the compressor that represents the forward detachment, blazing the trail. The sapers then do the blasting, followed by the huge bulldozer. Then come more blasters, the men who remove the stones, and those who level the road with plain hand-tools. In a few more days the road will be open.

Happy sales staff of the Fedders Corporation on arrival at Lydda airport.

'Bonus Vacations' Bring U.S. Employees

Successful Salesmen Awarded Three Weeks Tour of Country

By Paul Kohn

Jerusalem Post Reporter

COMPANY "bonus vacations" have achieved widespread popularity among American, British and Western European enterprises in the past ten years. First in line for such holidays have been the sales distributors, promoters, dealers and salesmen who have topped sales quotas set by companies. The first of these groups to come to Israel is now here, and may well be the vanguard of many more if its tour proves a success.

The Fedders Corporation of the U.S., the world's largest manufacturers of room air conditioners, has been sending such "sales incentive groups" overseas since 1957 to a great variety of countries. Last year its distributors and dealers were in Rome and Mexico; this year 4,300 (including their families) have been sent on vacation to the Bahamas, Paris or Israel (made a vacation destination by poll of Fedders sellers). The Israel trip was offered to the best "sales reps" (those who reached lower quotas vacationed in the Bahamas). They are spending nine days here.

From the moment they leave their homes to the time they return, the distributors and dealers and the family members they bring with them (including some children) need not reach for their purses. Fedders pays for everything—first class flight in jet planes, luxury hotels, sightseeing, fashion shows and daily cocktail parties. Sales talk is out during vacationing, the idea being to take the salesmens' minds off air conditioners and radiators. One cracked this week. "I wish there was no air conditioning in this hotel."

New Incentive

The distributors and dealers return fresh for the start of Fedder's new sales campaign in the late fall when air conditioners, radiators and heaters for cars are again in heavy demand as Christmas gifts. Mr. R. W. Willis, comptroller of the Fedders Corporation, told us that vacation bonuses have inevitably given an incentive to business, sales having risen annually since 1952.

The round-trip flight to Israel cost Fedders some $600 per capita. When compared to the normal economy-class fare of $340, it is obviously a bargain price. The total outlay of less than $1.5m. for the holidays of 4,300 persons is considered extremely worthwhile for a company that last year claimed sales of $75m. worth of its goods. Fedders, like an increasing number of other large enterprises, considers it "far more worthwhile" to give vacations rather than another cash bonus to its distributors and dealers. "It does a lot for company spirit. Our dealers in all parts of the States get to know each other, and their wives and children take a personal interest in the company," Mr. Willis points out.

El Al "captured" this first company vacation charter to Israel, but made very little, if anything, on the deal. As it does not have the planes to fly the groups here, it arranged for four Sabena Boeing 707 jets to fly the groups to Athens, and from there Olympic Airways helped bring them on to Lydda. Next year El Al looks forward to being able to do the job alone in its own Boeing jets.

From the airport, the Patra Travel Agency took over arrangements in cooperation with the Government Tourist Corporation, the success of the operation being mainly "a question of logistics," Mr. Jack Padwa of Patra explained. The charter planes carrying the first group arrived at Lydda, according to plan, at a quiet time of day for the airport. The Police and Customs authorities were in genial disposition and the two plane loads of passengers were on their way to their hotels within half an hour of landing.

Hotel Hitch

Half of the members of the group were sent to the King David Hotel for the first part of their stay here, and the other half to the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya. This arrangement was made by Fedders representatives (who toured here several months ago to see if the Israel trip was feasible) with the Federman-Miami group of hotels. But an unfortunate hitch occurred, for although the accommodation at the two hotels was confirmed, when the Fedders groups arrived here they found the UJA group in the Accadia, and were transferred to the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv. It is known that Fedders felt it had booked first and considered itself evicted.

The evening of the arrival a "Welcome" cocktail party was held for the vacationers. Next morning the Tel Aviv group was off to Caesarea, Haifa, Acre and Nahariya. These followed a full day tour of Galilee, one way by plane, the other by coach. Nazareth, the Jordan Valley, sailing across Lake Kinneret and lunch at Ein Gev, then the panorama from the Nebi Yusha observation point.

The group is also visiting Eilat, its submarine gardens and surroundings, Jerusalem, kibbutzim, the Weizmann Institute, Beersheba, a Beduin camp and the Gaza Strip border. Evening entertainment includes folk dances, the Israel Playhouse, a tourist forum and fashion shows. Two days are left entirely tour-free for the visitors' own leisure.

Fedders requests all participants on their way home to fill in a 40-point questionnaire on the basis of which the suitability of a place for future trips is determined.

This is one of the most pleasant times of the year to visit this country, and at the same time a season when hotel accommodation is far easier to get. A campaign to encourage such "incentive group" tourism was strongly advocated in the report of the American research team that recently studied and prepared a five-year plan for the development of tourism to Israel.

By Hook Or — By Foot

By Macabee Dean

PLANNING begets planning. Even before Jerusalem has stopped seething at the master plan for Jaffa Road outlawing private vehicles from the city's main artery, the Ministry of Transport is coming up with Stage II of the plan. This time the plan, thought out in detail by Mr. Nahahon Shahtzani of the Ministry, solves the incipient problem of pedestrian overcrowding.

All this transpires from the protocol of a secret committee meeting recently held at the Ministry of Transport and "leaked" to us by an anonymous Committee member.

The protocol opens: Mr. Shahtzani opened by remarking that for some time the pedestrian situation on the sidewalks on both sides of Jaffa Road has showed signs of approaching the explosion point. Mr. Shahtzani read statistics to prove that 3,000 persons crossed a given point on either sidewalk during an average daylight hour. This figure had been obtained by a Ministry Statistical Expert, stationed at a strategic spot, who had counted the legs going by and had later divided by two. Admittedly this had led to a surprise — 5,999 legs — but it was assumed the the Inspector had either blinked and had not seen one leg of a pair go by, or one pedestrian had been one-legged.

Heads were not counted since Jerusalemites are both short and tall, and the Expert would have had to move his eyes up and down, thus giving him a headache.

Although the sidewalks were perfectly capable of carrying this load at present, Mr. Shahtzani continued, they could not in the near future.

For it had been decided to divide each sidewalk into four pedestrian lanes. One lane, preferably the inner one, would be reserved for Ministers, Director-Generals of Ministries, and certain other senior officials. Although granting such a privilege to a certain class in Israel's classless society seemed a revolutionary step, it was based on the precedent established by granting these same persons private parking facilities in non-parking areas.

* * *

DEPRIVING the sidewalk of one lane would force the 3,000 pedestrians into three lanes. Since these lanes would also be used by sidewalk hawkers and shoeshine boys, it would impose an intolerable burden on the public and would lead to pushing, elbowing, cursing and disputes. Moreover, whenever pedestrians passed a peddlar or a shoeshine boy, they would have to descend into the roadway. Although this was not too dangerous, since Stage I had almost eliminated vehicular traffic from the road, it was objectionable since the roads had been made for vehicles and the pavements for pedestrians.

Since the Ministry had the best interests of the public at heart, the Ministry had either to ban the peddlars and the shoeshine boys, or regulate pedestrian traffic. Mr. Shahtzani pointed out that the peddlars and the shoeshine boys constituted a powerful pressure group, almost as strong as Egged, and had threatened to become social welfare cases if moved. Reluctantly, the Ministry was forced to regulate the movement of pedestrians and divert about half of them to side streets. Since many of these side streets were without sidewalks, the Ministry would recommend that the Municipality earmark funds to build sidewalks in its 1961/62 budget.

Following a short break for tea, Mr. Shahtzani rose to stress, and restress, that the Stage II regulations were only temporary. The Egged station was going to move on April Fools' Day and this would virtually eliminate all vehicular traffic from Jaffa Road. Stage III of the plan would exploit the new situation by widening the sidewalks by two lanes at the expense of Jaffa Road. Eventually (Stage IV) it was hoped to make all of Jaffa Road one 48-lane pavement.

Mr. Shahtzani noted that he had rejected many plans before evolving the final one.

For example, at first he had thought of placing in Zion Square a beat drummer who would beat out a fast rhythm. The pedestrians would have to walk twice as fast as at present to keep in step. This was tantamount to doubling the number of lanes. But it was soon obvious that this plan would impose an unbearable hardship on toddlers, pregnant women and elderly persons. Another plan he had discarded was outlawing all men, or alternatively, all women, from the pavements. But if the men were left, foreigners would consider Israel a Levantine state where women held inferior positions. If the women stayed, it would be assumed that Israel was run by a race of Amazons.

* * *

ANOTHER plan had been to arbitrarily divide the pedestrians into two age groups, above and below 30. Only those below 30 could use the sidewalks. But this plan would necessitate establishing large inspection teams. Moreover asking women to reveal their true age could produce unpleasant scenes.

Finally, Mr. Shahtzani had awakened one night at 2 a.m.

JERUSALEM
... then we close this street shift this one around,(etc.)
... and then re-open that one; make the one-way (etc.)
... then we - oh dear - re-open this to traffic, and
GRACIOUS! It's like it was originally!!

to find the scheme had popped detail-perfect into his mind.

"What a man's logic sometimes won't do, his subconscious mind will," he explained with a winning smile.

The plan was simple: it was based on the "briefcase" rule of the thumb. Those carrying briefcases would be forced to detour, those without briefcases could use Jaffa Road's sidewalks. Soldiers, policemen, Spokesmen of Ministries, Planning Experts and members of the Fire Brigade, Magen David Adom, Consular Corps and the U.N. would be exempt from these regulations.

Committee Member: "But this means throwing off Jaffa Road all our professors, instructors, teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, engineers, pharmacists, accountants, psychiatrists, etc., etc."

Mr. Shahtzani: "It does."

Committee Member: "But how can a doctor treat a patient who lives on Jaffa Road? Today he can't even drive there."

Mr. Shahtzani: "He can take a taxi. He will be allowed to bisect the sidewalk, at no greater angle than 45 degrees, at any point he wants."

Committee Member: "But anyone can sidestep the restriction by simply leaving his briefcase at home.

Mr. Shahtzani: Theoretically yes, but in actual practice no, for Israelis are briefcase addicts."

Mr. Shahtzani continued that it was proposed that pedestrians walk west (towards Binyanei Ha'ooma) on the north side of Jaffa Road, and walk east (towards the Old City) on the south side of Jaffa Road. They could not cross Jaffa Road at any place between Zion Square and Binyanei Ha'ooma without a special permit.

Mr. Shahtzani candidly admitted that his plan was not foolproof. If public objections were raised, it was proposed to stage a psychological retreat by reversing the direction of movement on Jaffa Road.

Committee Member: "But all these detours, all these long walks on Jaffa Road to get to a certain spot, will cost us millions. Shoe leather is foreign currency."

Mr. Shahtzani: "Walking is healthy" (Committee members cheer.)

The plan was adopted by ten votes to one.

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BANKING BETTER, PLAYS SOUND ROLE IN ECONOMY

By A. Halperin

THERE is little doubt that 1959 was a better year for the banks and that profitability improved in comparison with the preceding year. (This incidentally also applied to almost all the other sectors of the country.) Nevertheless, business was far from what it was in the early 1950's or what it is in other countries.

Bank profitability is generally assumed to represent net earnings (before taxes) as a proportion of own capital. While this is more or less an acceptable criterion of business profitability, it should be considered inappropriate with respect to banks, where the ratio of capital to the balance sheet is disproportionately low. There are historical reasons why the rise in the capital of banks has not kept pace, during the past three decades, with the expansion of their general activities or of balance sheets. But be it as it may, this has been the case in nearly all countries, but it was most conspicuous in those which suffered heavily from inflation, such as France, Italy or Latin America. It seems therefore that the ratio of earnings to capital is not a suitable yardstick of bank profitability. In recent years banks in many countries have taken steps to increase their capital, including our own Bank Leumi which just about doubled its capital during the last year. Does that mean that this act halved the bank's profitability and rendered its performance half as good as in previous years?

Furthermore, it is no secret that banks keep substantial hidden reserves the exclusion of which from the capital lowers the banks' disclosed own means and thus raises the ratio of profits to capital.

TABLE I
NET PROFITS BEFORE INCOME TAX AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EARNINGS

	1951	1952	1953	1957	1958	1959
Israel	32.5	31.2	13.6	6.0	6.9	10.6
U.S. (F.R.B. Member Banks)	34.9	32.0	31.4	30.4	30.5	32.3

Sources: Bank of Israel and U.S. Federal Reserve Bulletin, May 1960.

Profits and Revenue

Other possible criteria for gauging the business banks do, are admittedly not easy to find. The ratio of net profits to total assets or to total loans granted, would probably understate the banks' profitability. It seems that a more appropriate yardstick would be the relation of the banks' profits to total revenue. The following table shows that this ratio, although better than in the two previous years, is still far behind the record of the early 1950's here or the U.S. today:

It appears therefore, despite allegations to the contrary in recent publications, that banking profits are far from excessive. Furthermore, although bank profits were better in 1959 than in previous years they did not enable all the banks to make appropriate allocations to the various reserve funds, something which is considered necessary for the development of sound banking. The accumulation of reserves is required not only in order to provide the bank with the means to make necessary purchases and investments, but also to serve as a stand-by in case of defaulting by customers. Any credit involves some risk, even though this risk was infinitely small in the past two decades due to the prevailing inflationary tendencies which enabled virtually all the enterprises that borrowed funds — even those that were not economically viable — to meet their obligations. And this risk also seems to justify the banks' accumulation of higher reserves than are needed by other business enterprises.

The reason for the recent improvement in bank profits has been the impressive expansion of bank credit and the increase in banking activities, particularly the securities business, all of which swelled revenue, while expenditure did not rise at the same pace. This is a reversal of the 1954-57 trend when expenditures were rising at a much steeper rate than revenue, making for a substantial decline in bank profits and forcing some banks to struggle hard to keep out of the red. The rise in expenditure was stemmed by improved efficiency and mechanisation. As a result, expenditures on salaries increased only by some 16 per cent, well over half of which was probably due to the rise in the number of bank employees. Accordingly, the share of salaries in total banking earnings declined from 47.6 per cent in 1957 to 39.3 per cent in 1959. This is more in line with foreign banks.

High Rates

The interest rates charged by the banks (including commissions) are in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent on credit to industry and agriculture and 11 per cent on other credit. Admittedly these are high rates in comparison with developed countries, but they are moderate for developing countries where income per capita is rather low and consequently real savings are relatively low too. Moreover, the crucial fact should be borne in mind that despite these high rates, investment in Israel was kept at a high level. Furthermore, profit rates in certain sectors of the economy were so high that even at these bank rates there was still a demand for loans both for investment and for working capital.

It is noteworthy that the difference between the interest rate charged on bank loans and the rate paid to depositors is higher in those countries that are economically weaker and lower in those that are more developed. Similarly, they are higher in countries suffering from inflation than in those that have a stable currency. At the same time, where the gap in interest rates is wider the banking system is generally weaker. Table II below (based on the last Report of the Bank for International Settlement) illustrates this statement.

TABLE II:
INTEREST RATES PATTERN TOWARDS THE END OF 1958

	America	France	W. Germany	Switzerland	Sweden	UK	US	Israel
Rates paid on:								
sight deposits	2	1-12	2-3½	1	0-1	—	—	1-12
Time and saving deposits	2½-3	4½-6	2½-4	1-3½	2-4	2½-4	up to 6½	2-6
Rates charged:								
trade bills	4-6	4½-6	4½-7½	1½-4½	4½-6	5-6	(4½-6)	5-11
overdrafts	5-11	7-8	6½-10½	4-6	4-6	5-7	(4½-6)	5-11

One element that partially offsets the benefit derived by Israel banks from the high differential in interest rates is the fact that charges on our bank services are normally below cost. This is in particular true with respect to the collection of bills, safe deposit services and similar facilities. The public in Israel has been accustomed to getting banking services virtually free, whereas in the U.S., by contrast, a charge is made on every bank operation; no interest is paid there by the banks on checking accounts, and the client is usually charged 10 cents for every cheque drawn on the bank.

The contribution of our banking system to the country's economic development has often been overlooked. It is difficult to imagine this development without a progressive banking system of the kind that exists in Israel. In developing countries where a similar advanced banking system is lacking the nation's economic development is generally hindered and the authorities often resort to subsidies in order to expand the banking system.

Mobilised Funds

Here, in addition to their main function of providing credit facilities to the economy, the banks have mobilized considerable funds for the country's economic development both through the sale of bonds and, more recently, of shares destined to provide industrial enterprises with capital for their expansion. The banks have also initiated special saving schemes which have accumulated some IL85m. that were used predominantly to finance development purposes. Earlier this year, when it became apparent that a deficit in the budget was imminent, the banks were called upon to play a leading role in promoting a money market from which the Government could secure the necessary funds.

Although the 1960 profits of the banking system may be considered reasonable, not all of our banking institutions have shared in them. The smaller ones are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet. Accordingly, the number of Israel banking institutions has declined precipitously from 120 at the end of 1956 and 96 in 1957 to 60 in 1959 and less than 60 at the present.

Banks all over the country are making special efforts to promote the savings drive. Photo by Tsul

Earn More, Spend More

A Close Look at Israel's Savings Habits

By Our Economic Editor

ON the face of it, all is well with Israel's savings. Since the rising trend of prices has been arrested, confidence in our currency restored (or propped up by linking), and tax incidence mitigated by a series of special regulations, a basic change has taken place in the public's attitude and savings have reached sizeable proportions. Although the statistics in this respect are inadequate and unreliable, the advance achieved is indicated by the following figures: while in 1955 we still used up IL78m. (at current prices) of foreign capital for financing current expenditure, in 1957 local savings already exceeded consumption by about IL250m., and in 1959 by over IL400m. If depreciation of assets is duly taken into account there was still a small deficit in 1957, but in 1959 it had been transformed into a genuine surplus of about IL82m.

As to the origin of these savings, little is known with certainty, but it seems that — contrary to what is the prevailing pattern in most developed industrial countries — business profits still play a minor role as a source of savings in Israel. In fact, in 1958 they may have still been inadequate to cover all depreciation, and even in 1959 they seem to have accounted for only about one-third of the aggregate amount. It is in fact the private sector, i.e. family savings, which provides most of the funds that have accumulated hitherto. For 1959 its contribution may be estimated at about IL300m., of which, however, about one half was offset by purchases of durable consumption goods. Also, it must be borne in mind that a deficit of about IL40m. still persisted in the public non-government sector. For the current year the volume of savings may be expected to expand further due to the higher level of profits in business and the bigger amounts of personal restitutions. As an indication of that trend one may cite the fact that in the first half of 1960 the accrual of fixed deposits of all kinds increased by 50 per cent over the corresponding period in 1959.

Fly in Ointment

Evidently economists have ample reason for rejoicing over the fact that more of our investments are now being covered by local capital. Yet there seems to be a fly in this ointment, for impressive though the progress has been hitherto, its continuation is less certain than is commonly assumed, at least as regards the personal savings which have been of major importance to date. Until two years ago next to nothing was known about the saving habits of Israel families. However, since then some insight was gained by two sample surveys, the results of which show that there is reason for concern in three respects.

First, they reveal the overwhelming importance of contract saving, i.e. in the main of contributions to welfare and pension funds, as well as of repaying mortgages, which the saver must maintain lest he be penalised by the loss of his rights or property. While among the savings of self-employed earners contract savings account for about one-third of the total, among wage-earners, who produce some 70 per cent of Israel's aggregate personal saving, they accounted for 97 per cent. Any decline in contract saving must evidently have a direct bearing on the total amount of personal saving. However, it is also evident that such a decline must take place in the long run, for pension funds disbursements are bound gradually to increase until they no longer balance income, after which the funds will cease to accumulate assets for additional reserves, while the importance of mortgages will decrease when the country's housing at last catches up with needs swollen by mass immigration. Of course, both developments may take another decade, but if that time is not used for providing substitute resources, the country's capital market, never overstocked, may well feel the pinch.

Second, while on the face of it the saving pattern shows a steep rise in the percentage of income saved as family income rises (from abear overspending for families earning up to IL3,000 a year to over 16 per cent of the income saved for incomes of over IL7,500) closer analysis does not bear out that impression. Detailed analysis shows that those high rates of saving were mostly achieved by families which had benefited from a sudden one-time increase of their income — presumably to a large extent due to the German restitutions — just as most dissavings were due to an untoward (and perhaps temporary) decrease of income. Under "normal" conditions, the rate of savings was found to be rather steady — at about 4 to 5 per cent of the total family income (exclusive of purchases of durable goods) — without a marked progressive rise in the upper income brackets.

Upper Brackets Slow

The marked rise in family savings achieved in recent years seems therefore to be partly due to fortuitous circumstances which cannot be depended upon for the future, and partly to the general rise of money incomes. The role played by increased readiness to forgo immediate spending in order to provide for a rainy day or for long-term investments seems to have been of rather minor importance, and the hopes pinned in this respect on the middle and upper brackets do not seem to have materialized so far. In fact, a rich family saving at the same rate as a poor one (though more in absolute amounts) is saving less in terms of real retrenchment. The conspicuous progress indicated by the saving statistics may disguise the fact that people are now less, not more, willing to make efforts to postpone consumption.

Third, even under the present exceptionally favourable circumstances, the will to save is apparently being undermined by the rise in consumption standards. At least this is the impression one gains when comparing the data of the first Saving Survey (of 1957/58) with those of the second (of 1958/59). In the first survey the average rate of family savings was found to be 5.2 per cent of the family income, in the second it was 4.2 per cent. In 1957-8 families with incomes in the IL2,000-IL3,000 range were already saving at the modest rate of 1.9 per cent of their income — in the second survey such families were found to overspend by 0.7 per cent. The rich families in the over-IL7,500 bracket were saving 28.9 per cent of their income in the first period, but only 16.2 per cent in the second. Of the restitution payments received in 1957/58, 26 per cent were spent on consumption in that same year (including 9 per cent for durables), while in 1958/59 the share of consumption was 36 per cent (including 15 per cent for durables). In fact, this trend may be regarded as complementary to the one we considered above, for where genuine saving consciousness flags "keep up with the Joneses" must prevail, in particular under conditions of prosperity and full employment.

Summing up, we thus see that the outward achievements of saving in Israel are to some extent deceptive, being largely due to a combination of favourable factors of a more or less temporary nature, but without a sound foundation in the nation's habits and consciousness. The improvements introduced in the economic and administrative framework have apparently been unable to overcome the tradition of careless overspending nurtured by the long period of inflation, either because they have not yet had the time to make their influence felt to its full extent, or because they are not radical enough, or because they have not been accompanied by an adequate campaign of popular re-education. There is cause for a good deal of introspection on Savings Day, 1960.

Stocks & Commodities

Equities Irregular In Tel Aviv

AFTER a somewhat hesitant mood on Tuesday, a slight shake-out on Wednesday interrupted the climb in share prices. This is, of course, a natural reaction which might have been caused by profit-taking as well as the need for funds to take up the new Ata shares. It may be recalled that the company shareholders will have to pay some IL2.6m. within the next few days to exercise their rights for the IL2m. issue. While Wednesday's losses constituted only a very small part of the earlier gains, the drop embraced almost all the shares: in some cases more than 10 points were lost and in others only one or two, with turnover generally quite brisk. Particularly hit were the Ata rights, and dealt on Wednesday at 100 per cent after the Monday quotation of 11 per cent "buyers only."

It is of course premature to tell whether investors will avail themselves of the possibility of acquiring some of the favourites at the present lower prices, or else prefer to carry on with profit-taking which still yields handsome profits. It is also possible that the Wednesday reaction will make for a reconsideration of the recent high prices for some of the shares, which have in past months advanced beyond what some experts consider their real value and earning potential. This may lead to the investing public examining their intended investments more closely and seeking expert advice rather than buying blindly, as has happened at least in some cases. From all the above, it appears that Wednesday's little shake-out was timely and may be considered a rather healthy sign.

In the linked bonds section there was some demand for index-linked bonds, while dollar-linked remained generally steady, unaffected by the recent gold rush on international markets since investors feel that any devaluation of the dollar would not affect its relation to the Israel Pound.

On the free market oil shares show a firm undertone with Naphta retaining its high level and Lapidot prices practically unchanged since last week. The expectations connected with Lapidot's Negba Four drillings and with Naphta's new Daya Drillings have probably spurred the recent demand for the two shares.

World Price Of Gold Reacts

DESPITE heavy reaction after last week's new high, gold still remains between $1 and $1¼ above the official U.S. price of $35 per ounce. Gold shares in London and Johannesburg lost their buoyant tone of the beginning of the week but closed on Wednesday still very considerably higher than a week earlier.

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Turkey's Debts

Turkey's trade deficit amounted to $388m. in 1959, and is expected to be higher in the current year. If due account is also taken of invisible items and of the foreign debt service, the country's total foreign currency gap may amount to an annual $200m. in the next few years, of which foreign aid covers only about $100m. In view of this grave exchange position, the Turkish Government has suggested renegotiating foreign currency debts in order to postpone the instalments due in the next five years. The aggregate foreign debt now stands at $1,350m., of which commercial debts account for $326m. to be repaid in instalments up to 1970.

Mauritius Migration

Negotiations have been started between British Colonial authorities and international financial institutions concerning a large-scale migration project from the Mauritius island to British Honduras. The island's present population is about 600,000 and is expected to double by 1972. Prospects for increasing the island's income by expanding secondary industries appear limited, while efforts to persuade the population to adopt birth control have encountered considerable opposition.

Banks Mushroom In Prosperous Beersheba

By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A SIGN of the Negev's economic development is the current multiplication of banking institutions in Beersheba.

The town now has three branches of the Barclays Bank, two of the Bank Leumi and one each of the Arlosoroff Bank, the Hapoel Hamizrahi Bank, the Foreign Trade Bank (which opened recently and has a most impressive portal) the Zerubabel Bank (which is rebuilding and enlarging its premises) and the Discount Bank (which has just opened), not to mention the Post Office Bank. The Union Bank has just bought up part of Cafe Khamsin and will open a branch there soon. Some of the banks also have branches in Dimona and Ofakim.

Another sign of the current prosperity in the Negev is the fact that many members of Negev kibbutzim now have bank accounts running into thousands of pounds while only a few years ago these same people had to ask for loans of IL100 and IL150. Savings accounts also appear to have grown.

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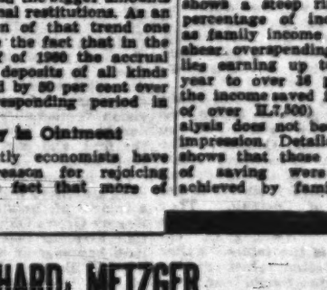

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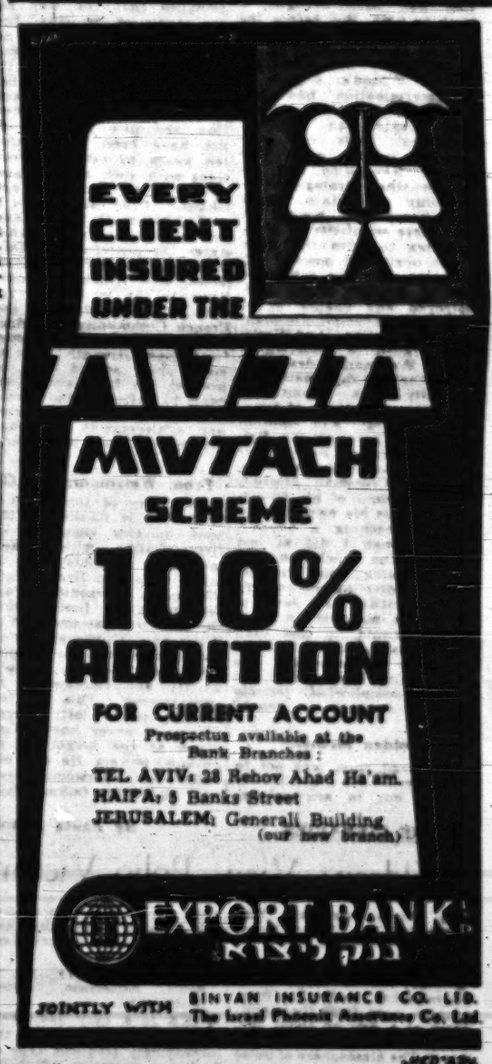

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Crossman: Why Mandate Failed

By ABBA EBAN

NATION BUILDING, by Richard Crossman. Hamish Hamilton. 170 pp. 12/6.

A VIOLENT tremor seizes Richard Crossman on public platforms whenever his Chairman describes him as a "brilliant intellectual." This compliment is, in his words, "the kiss of death for a Labour politician." Having now been elevated to the post of Party Chairman, he may be deemed, for a year at least, to have avoided the consultancy damien. In Britain, the egg-heads are evidently throwing off their yokes. In many other countries, too, political aspirants are manfully overcoming the grave handicap of literacy. In these conditions I still hesitate to accept Crossman at his own valuation as the owner of "a blighted political career."

But whatever the future holds for him the past is peopled by vivid memories. Of these the most enduring are those which link him with Israel's emergence and the collapse of the British Mandate. As a member of the Anglo-American Commission in 1946 he came, untouched by previous commitment, into a close and fascinated contemplation of the Zionist problem. Twelve years later, as the author of the Weizmann Lectures, he gave his Rehovot audience a candid picture of his experience. The text of these lectures presents his judgment on those turbulent years. And with the judgment go all the ingredients of his personality — scholarship, humour, literary grace and a gift for the provocative attitude and phrase.

The spine of this book is its central chapter on the "End of the Mandate." The theme is, of course, coupled with the name of Ernest Bevin. But Crossman is too sound a scholar to see the whole event as the tragedy of a single man demented by the destroying gods. Making full allowance for the strength of personal factors, he sees the failure of the Mandate as the result of ignorable historic movement. "We can now see what happened to make the Mandate unworkable even before it began." The Balfour Declaration had been brought to birth in 1917. But before the Mandate could be drafted in 1922 all the conditions of its unworkability had come together. Wilson's slogan of self-determination had galvanised Arab nationalism and even created an apparent ideological basis for pro-Arabism in the west. The Russian Revolution had increased the strategic vulnerability of Britain, which was henceforth bound to show more sensitivity to Arab pressures than in the days of her unrivalled power. At the same time, the submergence of Russian Jewry had destroyed any chance of a swift but successful through mass immigration. And World Jewry failed to understand, despite Weizmann's desperate plea, that its diplomatic opportunity was conditioned by a narrow margin of time. Thus the logic and emotion which had inspired the Balfour Declaration were under strong pressure by the early twenties. Crossman himself, in the candour of his friendship, reveals his own difficulties in reaching a verdict. "Sure enough I did at last come to the conclusion that the injustice done to the Arabs by dividing the country and permitting the Jews to achieve a majority in their portion would be less than the injustice done to the Jews by implementing the 1939 White Paper. But this was a complicated, terribly difficult decision to reach" (p. 94).

Golden Moment

The need, then, was not to reconcile two conflicting claims, but to acknowledge their incompatibility and to adjudicate between them. It was objectively impossible to satisfy both. One had to be sustained, the other rejected. But decisiveness was not a quality of British statesmanship in the post-war weariness of the 'twenties, or amidst the pre-war ramblings of the 'thirties. Crossman is therefore right in defining 1945 as the golden moment for the partition solution. All the elements of need and capacity were present then, as at no other time. It was precisely here that developments came to be controlled not by objective historic determinism, but by blind passion. The opportunity was looked in the face and deliberately shunned.

Crossman shows us the full drama of reason corroded by hate. He presents Ernest Bevin seized by ignorant vanity; declining even to understand, let alone to support, the central motives of Jewish nationalism; blandly ignoring the military advice which told him that an anti-Jewish, not a "pro-Jewish," solution would have to be enforced by thousands of troops; and developing the cold-blooded pragmatic advice of his officials with a burning sentiment. "There came a time when these experts were appalled by the obsession which they had induced in the mind of their master. But by then they could not hold him." (P.72).

Test for Nationhood

The Mandate ended, Israel arose — and relationships with Britain moved into calmer waters. Crossman's socialist radicalism conjains a very strong element of simple national pride; and he takes due satisfaction in those attributes of Israel's democracy which derive from British roots. He is on less firm ground when he retroactively seeks consolation for the "equalid war." "As far as I know," he writes, "there is only one test of whether an ethnic community is indeed a nation. That test is war." From this highly unacademic generalization — Crossman proceeds to rationalise that the war had the virtue of "proving" that Israel was a nation and not namely a religious persuasion. And further: — "If the Jews of Palestine had achieved nationhood peacefully under British protection, the new State would not have been able within ten years to establish relations with such kindred new nations as Burma and Ghana." (P.75). Why would it not? I doubt if Burma and Ghana would begrudge other states the peaceful emergence which they inherited themselves, and which has now fallen to the lot of Nigeria and the African states of the French Community. The doctrine "that sweetness comes forth from strength" has its merit but should not be pressed too far. Israel's appeal to African and Asian nations derives largely from her achievements in peace, not merely from her success in war.

From Weizmann to B.G.

The story of the Mandate in decline is flanked in this book by two chapters, the first dealing with Israel's immediate pre-history, the other with her first decade. Weizmann personifies and illuminates the first — Ben-Gurion the second. With Weizmann Crossman established a communion of spirit which is evident in the sensitivity and emotion of his reminiscence. This is fine writing on a lofty theme. Crossman never knew Weizmann at the height of his physical powers. He saw him battered by personal adversity, ill-health, failing sight, and increasing political challenge from without and from within. The picture that emerges is of a tragic grandeur. Against a current misconception of Weizmann as a man bent on compromise and conciliation, Crossman brings out the truer, if less conventional, picture of fierce militance and single-mindedness. Diplomatic archives contain few documents as militant as Weizmann's drafts for submission to Churchill and Ormsby Gore. (Who else could have enjoined Churchill to "act on the awe that your settled will inspires everywhere in the world.")

Single-Mindedness

As for single-mindedness, Crossman portrays the utter refusal of this gifted mind, moving amidst great men and issues for 40 years, to concern itself with anything not strictly relevant to the cause of Jewish nationhood. Even his scientific vision was an organic part of his plan for the Jewish renascence. Felix Frankfurter in his recently published reminiscences has observed the same point. "Nothing else interested Weizmann except the realisation of a Jewish Palestine. He was interested in everything that was relevant, but he had blinders on. He didn't care what else happened. He wouldn't read the newspapers about anything else except insofar as his instinct told him that this, somehow or other, was related to Palestine" ("Felix Frankfurter Reminisces" P.184—5). This intensity of concentration, which might have been intolerable without the saving graces of humour and intellectual sweep, lay at the root of Weizmann's commanding influence on the best minds and spirits of the age.

The reiteration of Weizmann's central place in Israel's history is salutary and opportune. And Crossman's touch is sure and swift — except in one place. Weizmann's role in the events of 1947 and 1948 had a deeply poignant quality. Few victories in diplomatic history can be so exclusively ascribed to one man as the inclusion of the Southern Negev in the General Assembly's Partition Plan; and the acceptance of this plan by a narrow margin owed much to "the Chief's" intervention. Similarly all accounts, including Mr. Truman's memoirs, agree in attributing the American recognition in 1948 to Weizmann's personal initiative. To make this point, however, it is not necessary to claim, as Crossman does, that Weizmann was "in command" of the 1947 operation at Lake Success. The scope of his achievement becomes the more impressive when it is realized that he was not "in command of anyone or anything. He was utterly without office or formal position during those crucial months. The achievement was not of a "commander" at the head of troops, but of a single, isolated man whose personal prestige transcended private status, and came to bear on his people's central interests with massive weight. Political history records few other instances of a statesman out of office exercising such a spell by the sheer awe of his voice and presence.

The eye was dimmed but the vigour had not abated, and some of the glories of 1917 were now relived. At each of the two crucial hours his official credentials were vague, but the world saw one figure as the embodiment of the promise and the hope. When the hope was fulfilled, the decade of action began. In dedicating his book "to the living BG in memory of the dead Ch.W" Crossman offers the best historic analysis so far recorded of the transition and interrelationship between the two epochs — and the two men who represent them.

S. E. SULKIS: "Old Tiberian".
From the artist's current exhibition, reviewed on page 5.

Eichmann in Paperbacks

EICHMANN, MAN OF SLAUGHTER, by John Donovan. 220 pp. Avon. 35 Cents.

EICHMANN, THE SAVAGE TRUTH, by Comer Clarke. 188 pp. WDL Books. IL1.25.

A SCANT two months after the arrest of former Gestapo Colonel Adolf Eichmann no less than four books on him appeared. John Donovan, a former U.S. Intelligence Officer in Europe and the Near East and later N.B.C. Correspondent in Palestine, produced for Avon a sketchy but documented biography. The author quotes Eichmann's former schoolmates, some of whom are now in Israel. He has also had access to records and documents introduced as evidence at the Nuremberg trials. Some of these documents are reprinted and reproduced. The book traces Eichmann's incredible story, from his youth in Linz, Austria, through his "finding himself" in the SS to the zenith of his Gestapo career.

Donovan states that Eichmann had been frustrated in his efforts to deport large numbers of Jews from Vichy France, Italy, and Bulgaria. He had achieved nothing like the success of the destruction of Jewry in Poland, Austria and Greece. Even collaborator Pierre Laval had balked at the mass deportation of French Jews and the Italians were non-cooperative.

Eichmann's greatest "challenge" lay in Hungary, where refugees had swelled the number of Jews to nearly a million. By this time the Allies had begun to close in on Germany. Eichmann is said to have berated both his seniors and juniors for their tardiness in shipping Jews to the gas chambers.

Eichmann was evidently the terror of even SS Generals, despite the fact that he was content to remain a Lieutenant-Colonel and keep out of the limelight. There is evidence too that the Gestapo was afraid to promote him, but that he wielded power far above his actual rank. He overruled and argued with SS Colonel Kurt Becher, who, according to Donovan, was quite willing to help Jews escape if the price was right. Becher, he states, later made strong efforts to have the gassings halted.

The author sees Kastner's nerve-wracking negotiations with the Nazis as heroic, and devotes a chapter to the Kastner-Eichmann relationship, a strange mixture of mutual loathing and fear.

Donovan describes Eichmann's unheroic flight across Germany and his escape to Argentina, where he was joined by his family in 1952. The author says that Israel agents guessed Vera Eichmann might return to Linz to renew her passport. She did, and "an Austrian official passed word to waiting Israel agents." They followed her to Argentina... and to Eichmann.

•

COMER Clarke, a British correspondent, has also rushed out an Eichmann book which concentrates more on a terrifying account of how Eichmann built up his death camp operation and how the killings were carried out. Quotations from eye-witness evidence, submitted by both Germans and Jews at the War Crimes Trials, are included as part of the narrative. Clarke's book also goes into more detail of the trailing of Eichmann's wife and Eichmann's transfer to Israel and is illustrated with photographs of the deportations and the death camps.

MEIR RONNEN

THE CASE AGAINST ADOLF EICHMANN, edited by Henry A. Zeiger. Signet Books. IL1.30.

THIS is an anthology of source material dealing with Nazi anti-Semitism, the destruction of European Jewry and the role of Eichmann. The horrifying documentation is drawn from Nazi sources and from depositions made during the War Crime Trials, and their assembly in a cheap edition is a valuable service. The reader will find, for example, quotations from Streicher, the text of the Nuremberg laws, the Nazi account of the Warsaw Ghetto battle and verbatim testimony from Hoess, the commandant of Auschwitz.

The Eichmann material is particularly revealing. "He was personally a cowardly man," said his colleague Wisliceny, "who went to great pains to protect himself from responsibility. He never made a move without approval from higher authority and was extremely careful to keep records establishing the responsibility of Himmler, Heydrich and later Kaltenbrunner... He gave no indication of any human feeling towards the Jews. He was not immoral—he was amoral and completely ice-cold in his attitude." And Hoess said "Eichmann was always scheming, on the lookout for 'improvements.' He knew no rest. He was obsessed with the Jewish question and its final solution. He was inwardly convinced that if the biological base of world Jewry were destroyed through the annihilation of Eastern European Jewry, the Jews could never recover from such a blow." In his evidence at Nuremberg, he related "Eichmann came repeatedly to Auschwitz and was intimately acquainted with the proceedings."

While Kaltenbrunner for his part stated in his evidence, "The Jewish policy was conducted independently through a direct channel of command from Himmler to Eichmann and eventually Eichmann acted independently in the entire Jewish sphere."

The indictment is damning and is doubtless only a small fraction of the facts that will emerge at the trial. The editor provides a commentary on the documents which is useful although not always too reliable. Thus there is no evidence that Müller, the former Gestapo chief, is now an official in East Germany, as he suggests.

GEOFFREY WIGODER

THE KING AND HIS I

MAY THIS HOUSE BE SAFE FROM TIGERS by Alexander King. Simon and Schuster, New York. Reprinted in Israel by Steimatsky's Agency. 374 pp. IL6.

By Mendel Kohansky

FOR those readers who won't go beyond this review to read the book, let me explain its curious title. It seems that Alexander King had a friend who at one time was a practising Zen Buddhist. During that period he often visited the author, and took his leave each time with the words "May this house be safe from tigers," pronounced with eyelids lowered and hands folded Hindu fashion. King stood it for quite a while, till he finally had to ask for the meaning of that absurd valediction. "How long have I been saying it to you?" replied his friend with a question. "Oh, about three years, on and off" was the answer. "Three years," said the visitor. "Well — been bothered by any tigers lately?"

The Zen Buddhist is one of the many screwball characters crowding King's book. The cast includes a mad inventor, a Greenwich Village character who wore a silver dollar in his eye in lieu of a monocle, a prostitute with a heart of gold, a drug addicted ophthalmologist, a sculptor whose *magnum opus* was "The Tragic Turnip,' a syphilitic Austrian baroness, a Hungarian playwright who made money on Broadway with plays he never intended to write, a hostess who calmly continued to read her poems to the assembled guests while her dress went up in flames — and above all, the most fabulous character of them all — the one and only Alexander King.

Famous Talker

We all have at one time or another run into people who had an irresistible urge to talk about themselves, but Alexander King is probably the only one who succeeded in turning this psychological handicap into fame and fortune. He was helped of course by his talent of a born raconteur, as his first book, "My Enemy Grows Older," amply demonstrated. He wrote it in his late fifties, after a chequered career as book illustrator, magazine writer and editor, playwright, bohemian, all of which was interrupted for about a decade during which he alternately fought against and yielded to drug addiction which left him a physical, moral and financial wreck. Cured from the addiction, King embarked on a new career as story teller and television "personality." His second book is a continuation of the first, and partially also a repetition.

Let us consider Alexander King's kidneys which occupied a place of honour in "My Enemy Grows Older." The author assumes that everything that happens to him, including his illnesses, is a matter of keen interest to humanity at large. Millions of people the world over know now that he has diseased kidneys which made doctors despair of his ability to survive. They pronounced his case hopeless years ago, and were obviously wrong. He is now 60 and still going strong, although his diet consists of rice and unsalted vegetables. How does a man stand such a diet? You don't have to ask him; he tells it to the reader with his customary lack of inhibitions and relish: "Well, my beautiful wife very obligingly walks around the apartment half naked most of the day, and you may not believe this, but that rice of mine has an absolutely gone flavour due to this simple and yet altogether enchanting décor."

Let us believe it or not; and if we take with a grain of salt many of the other stories with which he regales us, it won't make them less interesting.

Opinionated Meanderings

"May This House Be Safe From Tigers" consists of chapters which have no connection whatsoever with each other. Moreover, there is no connection between the beginning of a chapter and what follows. King may start with his reflections on the capitalist system, and somehow switch to reminiscences of the New Yorker magazine and its late editor Harold Ross, one of the many men he hated. Or he begins with remarks on abstract art (which he considers a fraud perpetrated on a naive public) and winds up with the plot of a religious play he once wrote. Between story and story King expounds his opinions on a great variety of subjects, and though most of it is based solely on his prejudices, there is sound common sense in much of what he says.

Much of what King says would have been more convincing if he had not tried so hard to be Alexander King, to be so flippant and slangy, so purposely vulgar and scatological when it isn't at all necessary.

The reader also wonders whether his zest for living is genuine, so hard does he work at convincing him that he always enjoyed life, that he was so successful at everything he put his hands to, that he had done so much for others out of pure goodness. He had participated in some rather shabby doings, but in reporting them he does it with the twinkle in the eye of a child who knows that all will be forgiven because he is so lovable. But again, like in other aspects of the book, there is a synthetic flavour to that lovability.

Struggle for Crown of Poetry

By J. Milbauer

IN 1894, a group of young French poets met in Paris to select a Prince. They chose Paul Verlaine, who enjoyed glory but also suffered great misery.

Following the death of Verlaine, the title of Prince was bestowed on the famous Stephane Mallarmé, the author of "Après Midi d'un Faune" (The Afternoon of a Faun), the incontestable head of the symbolist movement, the poet who wrote with music instead of with words.

In 1898, after Mallarmé's death, the crown was placed upon the head of Léon Diers, one of the masters of the Parnassian School, yet almost a forgotten poet today. Paul Fort inherited the title in 1912 at the age of 35. He died last June after having worn his crown for 48 years. Paul Fort did not belong to any school. His originality consisted in writing verses "à la queue leu-leu" in continuous prose style. These were, however, perfectly classical verses. He wrote the following lines to justify the conception of his art:

"I was looking for a single style whereby the expression of emotion may be described alternately in prose and in verse."

The "Ballades françaises" (French Ballads) is a great work in size and in content, one of the most representative expressions of modern French poetry. The most well-known of Fort's Ballads (since it has been translated into almost all European languages) is a short one which begins as follows:

"If all the girls the world over would wish to link their hands together, one would be able to dance around them;

"If all the boys in the world would like to be sailors, one could make a bridge across the seas..."

Upon the death of Paul Fort last April (1960), French poets had to choose a Prince once again. There were no less than 50 candidates competing for the title. With a majority of 55 voices (about 350 votes), the crown was awarded to a South American poet named Jules Supervielle. Born in 1884 of Uruguayan parents, he is a product of French culture.

The choice of a poet who, in a troubled world such as ours, felt the need to express the purest feelings of the human soul was a very wise one. This is clear evidence that the world, especially French literary circles, grew weary of the so-called "poetes engages" the technical fiends of the modern, abstract-mechanical singers.

Latest Prince

Alas! Jules Supervielle was very ill and died a month later. His successor as the new Prince of Poets is Jean Cocteau. Of Cocteau, the late Colette said: "Cocteau's masterwork is his own life." Born in Maisons-Lafitte (near Paris) in 1889, he has enjoyed fame for well nigh fifty years. Poet, novelist, playwright, art critic, painter and actor, he was as dadaism and surrealism, yet he remained on the threshold of those schools without ever entering because it was exceedingly difficult for him to renounce totally the classical tradition of the great masters of French poetry. Cocteau may be regarded as one of the last individualists of our time.

JEAN COCTEAU

His film "Orpheus" caused a sensation everywhere; his play "Les Parents Terribles" was applauded in Europe and the U.S.; his novel "Le Grand Ecart" (The Great Deviation) has been translated into all European languages. He is an authoritative art-critic, has contributed worthy reviews on painters and sculptors, particularly upon the works of Picasso. Yet none of this is comparable to Cocteau's achievements as a poet. Only Cocteau the poet has captured the crown.

But the story is not ended and the princely crown has finally not been fitted on the head of Jean Cocteau. The French newspapers relate that there is strong opposition in literary circles to the election of Cocteau. They claim that the election was arbitrary. Heading the opposition is the famous writer André Breton, chief of the surrealistic school, and an old antagonist of Cocteau.

elected a member of the Academie Francaise in 1955. He had thus attained all possible honours of a French poet short of the title Prince.

Cocteau's art is subtle, his inspiration manifold. He has bewitched two generations with his leaps into space, his acrobatic, almost funambulating dances. The gestures, facial expressions, and originality in the personalities of a Marcel Marceau or a Jean Louis Barrault are closely akin to the poems of Cocteau.

Cocteau indicated his acceptance of most of the literary and artistic movements of his time: cubism as well

Expiation

DAS JUDISCHE MARTYRERKIND by Elieer Jeruschalmi. Darmstadt-Eberstadt: Oekumenische Marienschwesternschaft. Fischer Bucherei, Frankfurt-on-Main, 64 pp.

SOME years ago an order of Protestant Sisters, the "OekumeHische Marienschwesternschaft" was established in Darmstadt, West Germany. One of its objects was sending volunteers to work among the sick in Israel, as penitence for German atrocities against the Jewish people. The sisters also publish booklets on what they call *Israel-Frage* (the Problem of Israel). The latest in this series is this collection of short stories about the fate of Jewish children in German-occupied Lithuania.

The stories are by the author of "Pinkas Shavli, A Diary from a Lithuanian Ghetto, 1941-1944," published some two years ago by the Bialik Institute and Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. These sketches are painted with sure strokes against the background of those dreadful days. We see the children, left to fend for themselves, acting like adults — till their childish laughter endangers their lives. Although they were saved time and again, these children did not escape their cruel fate. The memory of these little martyrs has remained in these touching stories.

The fluent translation from the Hebrew is by Miriam Singer of Kibbutz Degania, and the illustrations, not always adequate, are by Avraham Amerant of Kibbutz Mizra.

These stories should be made available in English. *SH.E.*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

IN his foreword to Sefina, I Hamoreh! (Excuse Me, Teacher, by F. Karinti translated from the Hungarian by Itamar Yaos-Kest, illustrations by (Gar) Dosh, 'Eked, Tel Aviv, 79 pp.), Dosh writes "...This book has served me for constant reading material during the past 25 years, but lately I laugh much less whenever I read it. Though funny to the point of tears and belly-ache, it is a profound and deeply moving work." Agreeing with Dosh, I presume the reason it took him 25 years to discover the book's double meaning is that he started so early.

On the surface, then, this is a series of humorous sketches from school-life, mainly as seen from the point of view of a rather bad pupil. School-life appears as a succession of frustration and nightmarish fears; being late, being called to the blackboard, failing examinations and, perhaps worst of all, having to bring home a bad report card.

Not far beneath the surface lies the fact that you have but to exchange the atmosphere of school-life for real life to arrive at the tragic, but also sometimes the very comic aspect of these vignettes. Not for nothing did the author save for the end a short playlet whose hero claims the return of his [illegible] that he has failed in life, proving that he [illegible] have been allowed to graduate.

The illustrations are delightful, stressing both the light fun and the dark, sad aspects of the text.

Am Oved's book of the month is Georges Duhamel's "Deux Hommes" in Haim Avrahaya's Hebrew version Shnei Anashim (188 pp., IL2.15). This novel is one of a series of five which together make up the celebrated "Vie et aventures de Salavin". It is the story of a strange friendship between complex, unhappy Salavin and goodhearted, straightforward and happy Edouard.

Duhamel's humanistic philosophy, his fine sense of humour and the art of his writing combine to make us understand the almost adolescent relationship which grows up between the two men. Their ardent joy in each other at the outset blossoms into real devotion only to end, inevitably and tragically, in misunderstanding, hurt and the final break. *E. A.*

. . . and English

IAN Serraillier's The Silver Sword (Puffin Books; 2/- sg.) is an excellent children's tale, set against a modern historical background. It is the story of a (non-Jewish) Warsaw family broken up during the war. The book first describes the circumstances leading to the father's flight to Swerland and the mother's abduction to Germany to work in Nazi labour camps. The dogged efforts of the three children to stay alive for the rest of the war and then to locate their parents constitutes the real kernel of the book. The author claims that the work is founded on fact and it rings true, both in its background and its character delineation. The ending (unfortunately atypical for the broken families of Europe) is happy, with a reunion in Switzerland and everyone fitting in to an international children's village there. The story is very attractively told and is recommended for a 9-14 age group. *G.W.*

Alterman Evening

The Habimah Circle in Jerusalem opened its new season at Beit Hillel on Monday with an evening in honour of the 50th birthday of poet Nathan Alterman. Israel Gur pointed out Alterman's adroitness in his contributions to the Hebrew theatre of some of the finest translations of classic drama and at the same time he has written many of the best lyrics presented in the Israel satirical theatre. In discussing Alterman's poetry, A.B. Yaffe noted that although it is largely written in relation to the major events which occurred in this country, the main ideas expressed in his best poems bear a message years later. The evening was opened by Mr. A. Arnet and readings from Alterman's poetry were given by Rachel Mareus of the Chamber Theatre.

IN THE LIBRARIES By Paula Arnold

Children's View, Polio Victim

WHO LOVES BEFORE THE FIRST, by G. Phelps. Heinemann, London. 16s pp. 16s.

THIS is a most delightful story of a middle-class household in the English West country, seen from the standpoint of a boy of about ten. The time is soon after World War I. The atmosphere of tense gentility, the respect for an officer and a gentleman and the bottomless contempt for neighbours (or relations) who do not reach the family's standard of gentility in speech and behaviour, are beautifully shown, without the least superciliousness. The boy and his little cousin Meg, still in infant school, like to sit hidden in a corner, their knees up to their chins, listening to the grown-ups.

There are two families occupying the house, and nothing more dramatic happens than the arrival of Uncle Hector, a blustering captain just demobilised and making his home with them captivating the women of the house, as well as a pretty neighbour whose husband at long last calls his bluff. There is also the misfortune that happens to pretty Molly, only 18, whose boy-friend wants to marry her, but as yet can only keep himself. The whole is a fine period piece, with the accent more on physical things than the minds and souls of the people concerned, but all the same they all come to life. After all, we judge from the physical of the intangible soul.

The book has one weakness, the technique of seeing the world from the children's viewpoint constantly alternating without any visible sign marking one off from the other, into the author's own similies, ideas, and comment. It is obvious that the former book of Mr. Phelps has yet come our way. He has written three novels before this, and also two books of criticism.

•

GOD'S BLIND EYE by D. Raber. Heinemann, London. 367 pp. 16s.

THIS is a very sad, well-written story, but of the increasingly frequent type of flashback narrative which begins every chapter in the present and then goes back, by means of the stream of consciousness, to the past. I find it irritating, even if as well done as it is here.

David Barnes is a former officer drinking himself to death in the Hague, Holland, a short time after the war. He has behind him an unhappy marriage to a shallow, status-seeking wife — he tried going back to her mainly for the sake of two children, but it didn't work. He has just been sacked by his employers in Holland, a diamond firm. He thinks back to the happy time he had just after the war, in Amsterdam, when he had an affair with a bright, affectionate, and temperamental young woman, the estranged wife of an army dentist who was then stationed in Batavia. Nothing much happens except that the drink and the torment of thinking of the happy past aggravate his ulcers and he dies in his hotel bedroom, alone and desolate.

Much care is given to the detailed and sensitive description of the progress the malady takes and in this respect the book has some similarity to another odd story (— I had almost said: monograph!) describing a victim of polio ("The Hunchback in the Park" by Martin), especially as in both cases the victim is inclined to think of his suffering as a punishment, and expiation. Not exactly pleasant reading, but well done, with excellent and subtle conversation.

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UJA Delegation Takes A Close Look At Israel's Development

Members of the Seventh United Jewish Appeal Study Mission get first-hand accounts of Israel's development and needs from a scientist (at top left) explaining the mysteries of the atomic reactor; young soldiers of an armoured regiment in the South (centre); a near-deserted moshav (below, left); settlers at a moshav in the Lachish area (below, right) and children at a ma'bara (top, right).

Photos by Friedmann, Harris

Saga of Oldest Biblical Codex

President Ben-Zvi Describes 1,000 Year Journey of Recently Recovered Book

By Shalom Cohen
Jerusalem Post Reporter

It is my privilege and pleasure to inform the Jewish public and the world of Biblical scholarship that the precious MS of the Codex of Ben Asher has been found and is in safe keeping.

THE above words, by President Isbak Ben-Zvi, were uttered in a quiet scholastic fashion, almost in parenthesis, as Mr. Ben-Zvi delivered a paper at the late-night closing session of the Israel Exploration Society conference in Jerusalem during Succot. They probably escaped many in the large audience. Mr. Ben-Zvi's address seemed to be one of those reports of esoteric research. The paper was simply entitled the "*Kether shel Ben Asher.*"

The ninth-century Codex is one of the oldest complete texts of the Bible now extant. Almost 1,000 years old, it had been preserved for nearly 600 years at the Old Synagogue of Aleppo, Syria, traditionally identified with the Biblical Aram-Zobah. It was believed that the manuscript had been destroyed during the wave of anti-Jewish riots which immediately followed the United Nations resolution in favour of a Jewish State, when the Old Synagogue at Aleppo suffered especially severe damage.

"Even its antiquity," said Mr. Ben-Zvi of the Codex, "is less important than its having been pointed, collated (compared letter by letter with previous manuscripts) and provided with a Masorah by one of the outstanding Masoretes, Aaron Ben Asher, who made a detailed study of all contemporary MS of the Old Testament and devoted his whole life to establishing the correct text."

In Book Form

The Codex, written on both sides of the parchment and bound in book-form, instead of in scrolls like a Sefer Torah, was penned at the end of the ninth-century, almost certainly not later than the year 910 C.E., by the scribe Solomon Ben Buya'a, either in Tiberias or Jerusalem. Ben Buya'a was a member of a well-known Rabbanite family of copyists.

It is not known for whom the Codex was written since the original colophons (information generally placed on this pages) of the copyist and vocalizer are not extant. His earliest known owner was the Prince (*Sar*) Israel ben Simha, a Karaite from Basra, who purchased it about the year 1000 and presented it to the Karaite synagogue in Jerusalem.

The Codex did not remain in the Holy City for long. In 1071, after the sack of Jerusalem by the Seljuks, it was carried off to Egypt as part of the booty. The Jewish community ransomed it and placed it in the Rabbanite Synagogue of the Jerusalemites in Cairo.

Used by Maimonides

It was here that the great Maimonides saw the Codex. He used it as his authority for the Hebrew text for the Scroll of the Law copied out by himself. In his Code, "Hilchot Sefer Torah," after remarking that he had found great confusion regarding certain aspects of textual arrangements in all other manuscripts that he had seen, he wrote:

"My authority in these matters was the well-known Codex in Cairo which contains the twenty-four books and which was in Jerusalem several years ago. This book was referred to by all as an authority for the correct text, since it was collated by Ben Asher, who worked on it for many years and collated it many times. It has been my own authority in the correct Torah scroll which I have written."

The great Massoretic authority, Rabbi Shem-Tov Gaon (1283-1320) commented in his "Migdal Oz" that Maimonides "... took the text of Ben Asher as his authority, and, in my opinion, was quite right in his choice."

Scholars have sought to track down the next stage in the Codex's movements. Mr. Ben-Zvi believes it was most likely brought to Aleppo at the end of the 14th century, possibly by the great-great-great-grandson of Maimonides, Rabbi David Hanagid (d. ca. 1410) who left Egypt in 1375 and settled ultimately in Aleppo, bringing with him such MSS as the original of the commentary of Maimonides to the Mishna. Other scholars who moved to Aleppo in the same period, have also been considered as possible conveyers of the Codex.

There follows a gap in knowledge of about 100 years until Sa'adia ben David of Aden, who visited Aleppo presumably during his pilgrimage to Safed, wrote in 1479: "The book which the Gaon of blessed memory used as his authority is still in the town of Zobah, i.e. Aleppo, and is called 'the Crown (*Keter*).' Less than a century later the famous scholar of Safed, Rabbi Joseph Ashkenazi, "the Tanaite," tells us that he consulted in Aleppo the Codex of Ben Asher which had been used by Maimonides.

A veil covers the next 200 years, until we come to the following remark by the Rabbi of the Aleppo community, Rabbi Raphael Berdugo Laniado (died in 1783-4): "It is a custom in our city that he who says he must swear by the 'Crown of the Law' how much he has and then pays (communal levy) according to his oath... and this is an ancient custom." The tradition of swearing by this Codex persists down to this day in Aleppo, whose Jews believe that the Codex was written by Ezra the Scribe himself. The community holds the book in special awe, as something which no mere mortal dares to look upon.

Russell's Report

The Codex was also seen in Aleppo at about Rabbi Laniado's time by an English traveller, Alexander Russell. During a visit to the Syrian city, he was allowed to see the Codex in the Old Synagogue, and in his "Natural History of Aleppo" he reported: "They have one synagogue in what is called the Jews' Street, where a manuscript of the Old Testament is preserved, which, as they pretend, is of very high antiquity." He then tells of the authority accorded it by the Jews and notes "they produce instances of deputations sent from Europe on purpose to consult it."

A description, dating to 1647, of how the Codex was kept in the Old Synagogue, is given by the Aleppo scholar Rabbi Abraham: "In the shrine on the south-eastern side there is a niche containing four Crowns of the Law...and on one of them it is written that it was found among the booty taken from Jerusalem (may it be rebuilt and restored). There is no date on them, but they appear to be very ancient. He who incurs an oath by the Law swears there upon the Codices."

Four Codices are indeed known to have been preserved at Aleppo. One, written in Italy in 1341, containing the Pentateuch only, was restored together with the Ben Asher. Missing still are a second Pentateuch and an illuminated one together with the Hafterot and the five megillot.

The Codex was subsequently removed from this shrine. Mr. Ben-Zvi, in his paper "The Codex of Ben Asher" published by "Textus," Annual of the Hebrew University Bible project (from which this report has been culled) gives the following information communicated to him by an Aleppo scholar now living in Buenos Aires.

It stood in a wooden case in a corner of the oil store of the Great Synagogue, and no Jew had the presumption to go near it... Eventually, however, there was a fire in the oil store and it was saved from destruction only by a miracle. In addition, some suspicious-looking people in the guise of tourists and scholars came from various countries to look at the book, and the members of the community feared that they would steal or photograph it. For these reasons they decided in recent years to make a special iron box for it. There were two keys to this box. Both of them were not given even to the most trusted gabbai; but one key was given to each of two wealthy and important members of the community, so that the box could only be opened in the presence of both of them together and under the supervision of the council of the congregation. The box was placed on a large stone slab in the cave of Elijah the Prophet in the Great Synagogue and all the congregation regarded the place with awe and reverence.

Appeal for Information

Testimony to the high esteem for the Ben Asher Codex by later scribes is the fact that many copied out even the colophon attached to it, though it was written at least 100 years later than the MS.

In his published printed paper on the Ben Asher codex, Mr. Ben-Zvi includes an appeal to anyone possessing information about another Codex now missing, to communicate with him. The manuscript referred to is the one sent in 1516 to Rabbi Moses Isserlis in Cracow by Rabbi Joseph Caro of Safed, author of the Shulchan Aruch. Isserlis copied the text of his own Scroll of the Law from this MS because it contained the colophon of the Aleppo Codex. Mr. Ben-Zvi states that the fate of this Codex after the European holocaust and its present whereabouts are unknown to him.

In the 1947 riots the Ben Asher Codex was desecrated and pillaged. About one-quarter of it is now missing, leaving 294 folios out of the original estimated 380. The pages mostly have three columns of text, each consisting of 28 lines. The leaves measure 25 by 20½ cm.

Mr. Ben-Zvi recalls that the last to see the Codex in its entirety was the late Prof. M. D. Cassuto, who travelled to Aleppo to examine it after the Hebrew University had decided to publish a scientific edition of the Hebrew Bible. Cassuto planned to base his Hebrew text on this MS, but unfortunately, Mr. Ben-Zvi states, the Aleppo congregation did not permit him to spend more than a few days there. Later, when the fire broke out in the Aleppo Great Synagogue, Cassuto assumed the Codex had been destroyed, and mourned its loss in an article in the Israel press.

The story of this 1000-year-old book has now come full circle. Details of its latest and last sojourn must for the meantime remain unpublished, but as President Ben-Zvi saw it, students would ultimately have "the advantage of being able to refer to this ancient MS when restoring the exact Hebrew text of the Bible."

EXOTIC DANCES FROM INDIA

(The author of the following, who spent several years in India, describes the various types of dancing in India, which will be demonstrated by Ram Gopal during his current tour.)

SIVA Nataraja, Lord of the Dance, whirled into his cosmic dance at Chidambaram, the centre of the universe, and the world came into being. High on the snowy summit of Mount Kailas, like the Greek Olympus the home of the gods, Siva dances for his peers. Saraswati, goddess of music plays the *vina* (a stringed instrument), Indra plays the flute, Brahma holds the rhythm-marking cymbals, Lakshmi sings and Vishnu plays the drums.

This vision of the creation of the world and of the intertwining of dance and religion lies at the basis of Hindu religious belief. It accounts for the age-long tradition of the dance in India and for the classical purity which has been retained, particularly by the temple dances known generally as Bharata Natya.

The home of Bharata Natya is in South India and its centre for many generations has been the Temple of Tanjore, dedicated to Siva Nataraja. The other three main schools of Indian dancing are Kathakali, the dance drama of the Malabar coast; Kathak, the court dances of Moghul India; and Manipuri, a pre-Aryan nature worship dance, centred in the almost inaccessible province of Manipur.

Fifth Veda

Bharata Natya derives its name from the dance codex believed to have been drawn up under divine guidance by a sage named Bharata and later incorporated into the Fifth Veda, one of the sacred Hindu writings. As a result of this codification, the movements of Bharata Natya have scarcely changed throughout the centuries. The modern exponent follows the exact movements depicted in countless stone friezes in hundreds of South Indian temples. The musical instruments used to accompany the dancer are also the same as those carved on the friezes. Compare the stance of the raised knee and arms of Ram Gopal in a Bharata Natya dance and it will seem as though one of the Eflora carvings or the South Indian bronzes of Siva Nataraja have come to life.

Bharata Natya can be both abstract and interpretative. Always beginning with an invocation to Siv.., it contains a whole language of gestures which is understood by the Indian audiences, who are able to follow a dance as though it were a spoken story.

The spectator who wants to derive as much enjoyment as possible from Bharata Natya must concentrate on footwork as well as gestures. The general rule to remember is that "mudras" reveal the meaning of words, facial gestures portray emotions and footwork marks the rhythm.

The rhythm is maintained by small brass bells or cymbals, handled by the leader of the musicians. At the end of a sequence, the dancer moves back, seemingly aimlessly, to the starting position at the back of the stage, which has normally very little decor. The Bharata Natya costume generally consists today of a sari swathed round the lower parts of the

body and drawn up between the legs behind a pleated middle section. Men keep their torsos bare except for ornaments, while women wear the tight bravas ("choli") with a bare midriff.

The Indian dance code lays down nine basic sentiments to be registered by gestures of every limb from eye to foot (passion, fury, valour, satire, pathos, disgust wonderment, fear and serenity), each with its corresponding moods (love, anger, bravery, mirth, compassion, aversion, amazement, fright and peacefulness). A whole gamut of actions and emotions can be portrayed, during which almost every limb and muscle of the body can be brought into movement. In order to achieve these physical demands, the dancer has to undergo rigid training lasting nine or ten years, during which his body is daily massaged (sometimes with the masseur's feet) and rubbed with oil in order to make it supple.

This basic training and preparation of the body is required for other dances as well as Bharata Natya.

Kathakali, for example, makes tremendous physical demands on its exponents. This dance drama of the Malabar Coast, performed always by men, usually presents episodes from the great Hindu epics of mythology — the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The movements of the dance are at times almost acrobatic and the greatest strength and agility are required. Whereas the decor is simplicity itself, consisting solely of a patterned silk curtain held up on poles by two plainly dressed attendants and a simple wooden stool which can represent heaven, a mountain-top or a throne, the costume and make-up is intricate and ornate. The dancers wear enormous headgear (looking like the *gopuram* entrances gates of South Indian temples) and full, swirling skirts. The male dancers who portray women, however, wear the simple costume of the Malabari women. In contrast to Bharata Natya, which is a solo dance, Kathakali employs the ballet form. There are rigid rules of make-up. The heroes, who are usually good kings, have their faces painted green and white, the villains, who are nearly always devils, wear red beards.

A full Kathakali ballet danced in Malabar takes a whole night to perform and the drum is the major musical instrument employed although flute, gong and voice are also used. Before beginning to dance, the performers make obeisance to and touch the drums. The "mudras", or hand gestures, are particularly important in Kathakali and there is an alphabet of some five hundred of them. The art of Kathakali was revived by the poet Vallathol about thirty years ago. At one time, the then Maharaja of Travancore (today the Governor of the State) maintained his own troupe of Kathakali dancers and even today he will occasionally arrange a performance at Trivandrum for foreign visitors.

Hindu and Moghul

The third classical dance of India is Kathak, which has its home in North India. Originally a Hindu dance, it was greatly modified by Moghul influences, and at one time degenerated into what is sometimes known as the nautch dance. The word "nautch," incidentally, is a degenerate version of the Sanskrit "natya" meaning dance. In Kathak, it is the footwork which is most noteworthy, whereas the hand-gestures are comparatively few and simple, and unlike Bharata Natya it leaves much room for improvisation. The main difference between Kathak and Bharata Natya is that whereas the latter was danced in honour of the gods, the former was performed for the Moghul rulers of Northern India. It is virtuoso dancing par excellence, demanding terrific strength and muscle control — particularly in its most notable feature, the fast, whirling pirouette coming to a sudden halt. The subject of the Kathak dances is usually drawn from the many stories of the cow-herd god Krishna and his love for Radha.

The fourth in the quartet of classical Indian dances is Manipuri, which was discovered by the poet Rabindranath Tagore during a visit to Manipur in 1917. So enthusiastic was he about this unknown dance form, that Tagore brought a teacher from Manipur to his University at Santiniketan. Manipur is an almost untouched territory of great natural beauty where dancing is part of the national way of life. The dances are performed mostly by women, who wear a beautiful and elaborate costume. The main dance is the Lai Harsobe, which derives clearly from a fertility rite and depicts the creation of the world.

FAY DORON

VASES PAINTED BY HAND

Mrs. A. Hirschenhauser has been displaying vases hand-painted by a new method at Haifa WIZO's annual Bazaar. The personal formula lies in the manner whereby the body is sized in order to avoid the colours running and, this accomplished, she can apply neatly enamel, plastic and lacquer paint with brushes of varying thicknesses. Her designs are based on two different approaches, the one in flowing streaks related, as desired, to the contours of the vase—blue and flesh colour on a light beige background, blue and white on red, white on green, blue on white or red, for example, or a completely filled ground of blue and white on a darker blue or flesh on pink. In all cases the results are very clean and attractive, one's final preference suiting one's taste.

H.

Hokusai's Eternal Fuji At Japanese Museum

TO commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Hokusai (1760-1849), the Haifa Japanese Museum will show, from October 31 till November 9, 50 of the artist's prints loaned by the Sakai Collection, Tokyo, preparatory to their being sent on a European tour. Four of the prints consist of miscellaneous subjects: one of "Chrysanthemums," a second of "Carp," the concentric circles of the bowl possessing that touch which, like other effects in prints of the Museum's own collection, binds Hokusai to aspects of contemporary European art, while the remaining two depict actors.

The *clou* of the exhibition is the complete set of the "Thirty-Six Views of Fuji," actually 46 in number, and, although individual pieces, like "The Great Wave" and "Red Fuji," are well known, an aspect of the whole affords an insight into the wide range of Hokusai's genius. Every time of the day from dawn to evening is represented. Sometimes the mountain forms the leading motif, for example in "Red Fuji" (with its beautiful fleecy clouds). Elsewhere, in the blue of evening, a non-stop sweep of line rises to the peak, or trees and low hills lead the eye to the summit. A green Fuji is contrasted with a lake; "Fuji Above the Lightning" stands also above the clouds. In "Lake Suya" a foreground plane of tree tops in blue covers the white-tipped mountain; and "Isawa at Dawa" shows the mountain, now turned brown, towering above the village and relieved by the blue lake and a pink line in the sky. "Around the Pine Tree" has a forested hill blunted in front of Fuji. Every print reveals proof of the artist's grip on visual reality both in colour and composition.

Then there is Hokusai the delineator of humanity and in this form Fuji becomes simply a complementary belief often of minor importance. Before us passes the kaleidoscope of daily life — a party viewing the cherry blossom, travellers on the road who glimpse the mountain between red trees; storks swirling in the air; woodcutters; brushwood being borne on pack animals; a carpenter at work.

Great Technician

Over all we meet Hokusai the restless technician. He can be interested in perspective and in "Fuji from Nihon Bridge" the mountain closes the long vista of the canal but in "Enoshima" there is no perspectival relationship between the houses and Fuji. In one instance the contour of a boat may offset the mountain but in "Fuji Beyond Ryogoku Bridge", the straight vertical of a pole connects two horizontal motifs. I have already mentioned Hokusai's use of colour as he sees it but he can also throw naturalism to the winds, when, in "Mishima Pass" the cedar bisects a blue mountain or in another print a tea plantation must appear yellow because the trees are green.

An entrancing exhibition for the study of Hokusai.

H.

Comers and Stayers at Shows in Tel Aviv

S. Z. Zulkis

ATELIER 67 in Rehov Ben Yehuda is showing a collection of paintings by Samuel S. Zulkis. During the many years he has lived in Tel Aviv, the artist has rarely exhibited his works outside of his own studio in Boulevard Rothschild where he runs an art school. During the past six years, however, he has had two exhibitions in New York and has also exhibited in Sweden and Vienna and having now cut down on his teaching activities, is devoting more time to his own painting.

Zulkis' subjects are mainly landscape, street scenes and figure studies (including some nudes) and, having been brought up on German academism, tempered somewhat by his years in Paris, his work shows competence, careful attention to the realistic demands of his subject and solidity of drawing. But as one can see by his Paris street scenes and his Tiberias and Acre studies, he is not only interested in making a record of what he has observed; he takes pains to compose his picture pictorially, while in his very latest works, he is seeking more freedom in handling of paint and striving for lighter draughtsmanship. Among the more interesting paintings are those in the manner of Lionel Feininger, a hill city, architectural interior, etc., where Zulkis uses the device of overlapping triangles of thin colour, one curtain or colour hung over the other to give depth and recession and at the same time break up and bring out the forms.

(See reproduction on Page IV)

Nina Mayo

AN exhibition of paintings by Nina Mayo, who recently had a show in Jerusalem, opened on Saturday at the Chemerinsky Gallery, introduced by Joseph Zaritsky.

Nina Mayo is another young Israeli who has made Paris her home (she has lived there for some ten years) and who has learnt there how to use paint with great refinement and sensitivity.

The abstract paintings on view can be divided up into three types: those in which the creation of a feeling of light and space seems to be the aim, those in which faint linear structures make their appearance between the transparencies of paint and those in which she strives for more solidity, using cliff-like forms imposed on a lightly touched in background. In all her work one feels nothing has been left to chance but all carefully controlled.

I found the first type by far the most rewarding. Here one has the impression of looking into a pale, luminous sky with a wonderful feeling of airiness and light, the faint tonal variations almost shimmering. Cut out any rectangle or square from one of these paintings and one feels it would be as calmly beautiful as the whole. The second type evokes a certain interest because of its ambiguity and nuance and again because of the strange, aerial world the artist creates, but in the more densely painted works, which are apparently the most recent, reminiscent of caves and grotted, there is an oversweetness of colour, an almost sickly use of pale yellows and pinks, which introduces an unfortunate atmosphere of "kitsch," and is in contrast to the purity of most of the other paintings.

Daniela Passal

THERE is an interesting and lively first exhibition at the Katz Galleries where Daniela Passal is showing some 20 paintings, oils and a few watercolours. The young artist has just returned from two years in the U.S. where she has been studying at the Art Students' League of New York and also holding exhibitions. Born in Poland, she studied art in Breslau and then attended the Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem, winning the Hermann Struck Prize in 1952.

Miss Passal is not afraid of colour, unlike many young painters of today. Her canvases fairly glow with reds, pinks, yellows, deep blues and purples and she has the gift of combining them in quite thrilling harmonies. Although she gives her paintings such titles as "Light and Shade," "Forms and Space," "Composition" and so on, she is not really an abstractionist. The subject is clearly discernible in nearly all her work, although treated very freely, with the accent on shapes and colours. In fact, in such paintings as "Figure in Space"—a female nude with heavy thighs and legs—she even achieves solidity.

Miss Passal is a young person of decided promise and her vigorous approach and obvious joy in colour augur well for the future.

Group Show

AT the Artists Pavilion in Allenby Street there is an exhibition of works by 21 of the 29 new members who have been accepted by the Israel Artists Association. Those not represented are apparently out of the country or their works were not available at the time the show was arranged.

The standard of the new members is certainly no lower than that of those previously enrolled and no particular trend seems to have been especially followed — there are figurative and abstract works, realistic and impressionistic. Two contributors make an extremely favourable impression. These are the sculptor Yehoskiel Yardeni of Kibbutz Or Haner who, I understand, has been awarded an American-Israel Cultural Foundation grant, and the painter John Zeyle.

Yardeni has three pieces of welded-metal sculpture, based on animal and bird forms. They are lively in feeling, make a decisive pattern in space and he manages to make them delicate and strong at the same time. This last is especially to be remarked in the Bird form.

John Zeyle shows three abstracts, all of which em-

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Pioneer Women' Grew Out of Appeal For a Well — By Rahel Ben-Zvi

By MACABEE DEAN

EARLY in 1925, Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi started a tree nursery to provide saplings for future afforestation work in the Judean Hills. The nursery site years later was to be the future Rehavia Quarter of Jerusalem. The searing summer sun began wilting and killing the saplings, and water, even for drinking, was scarce.

Mrs. Ben-Zvi wrote a heartfelt appeal to the late Sophie Udin, of New York, who had recently visited the country, and to her friends in Poale Zion, to collect funds to build a well. Sophie and six others responded, and joined together to found the Pioneer Women, a sister organization of Moetzet Hapoalot (Working Women's Council) of the Histadrut.

The proposed site of the well was only a short distance from the spot where Beit Hanasi now stands.

Every new member of the organization is told about the legend of the well, and today Mrs. Ben-Zvi says "the entire movement has become a symbolic well, which provides life-giving waters. The movement, like the well, will bring more and more life into Israel. The mothers will come and bring their children, and inspire other Jewish children to follow them to Israel."

These seven women managed to scrape together $100 to dig the well. This contribution initiated an ever-increasing flow of help to aid the women's workers movement in its tasks. If there were only seven members then, all of them in New York, today the organization has grown to 40,000 members, 30,000 of them living outside of New York.

The organization has mobilized $35m. in the past 35 years for this country in various forms, including purchases of Bonds (about $15m.). Its annual drive now sends $3m. to Israel in various forms. This money is raised mainly by the efforts of the women in all types of work and endeavour, collections, contributions and self-assessments.

Principle of Labour

Why did Mrs. Ben-Zvi appeal to the Poalei Zion members in New York? The flow of Jews fleeing Russia at the beginning of this century had split into two streams; the smaller to this country; the larger went to the U.S. But a bridge was erected between two beachheads. Not only were old friendships retained and the mutual idealism of Labour Zionism reinforced, but there was a steady exchange of ideas, as well as population, between the two groups.

Of the seven "charter" members of PW, four of them settled here. The first to came was Sophie Udin. The others were Nina Zuckerman, Haya Appelbaum, and Rahel Segal, and their families. They were the forerunners of a steady if small trickle of immigrants who today can be found in cities and towns, as well as the kibbutzim of Mishmar Ha'emek, Kfar Blum, Gesher Haziv and Kissufim and the moshav of Beit Herut and others.

If housing and jobs could be found, many more would come, it is hoped.

Throughout the years, the Pioneer Women have felt themselves — as Mrs. Shoshana Hareli of the organization states — as "Israelis living abroad." The Pioneer Women, feeling themselves an integral part of the Histadrut and the Israel way of life, send the money over to the Working Women's Council to distribute as it sees fit.

Every year, the Council sends an emissary to the U.S. who brings the "word of the Council." This emissary engages in a lecture tour, explaining the needs of the various institutions supported by the Pioneer Women, and gives an accounting of how past funds have been expended.

Roughly 45 per cent of the money goes to keep 20,000 children in day nurseries, kindergartens, summer camps, and closed institutions.

Another 40 per cent goes for vocational schools and training courses for 3,000 girls, and for farm schools attended by 1,000 boys and girls. These farm schools are still considered the most important work of the movement.

Two Streams

And finally, on the principle that "the mother always comes last," 15 per cent is allocated for adult needs. This goes for maintaining the Batei Olot (homes for immigrant women) network, and to keep up 30 institutions throughout the country (including 15 for Arabs) where courses are given in various subjects, including sewing, handicrafts, domestic science and general education.

The organization has undergone a drastic change in the past 35 years. In its formative era, it carried the banner of Yiddish culture as a means of keeping the Jewish family and community spirit alive. In those days the Pioneer Women were known as *pioniriks*. They were also active feminists, and fought for the enlightenment of the newly arrived "greenhorn" masses from east Europe.

Gradually, during the years, the organization's approach to all problems — except Labour Zionism — changed. The indoctrination of working class women with a working class spirit lost some of its intensity; the organization began moving into other fields — like helping Negroes to advance the fight against discrimination. The fight for a liberal approach to all such pressing current problems is handled by the organization's American Affairs Committee.

Today, the main emphasis is on the study of the Hebrew language, and the emerging culture of Israel. Statistically, 40 per cent of the members are under 40; another ten per cent are under 50. And most of these women were led into the movement by their mothers.

This week, Mrs. Clara Leff, the President of Pioneer Women, sat down with Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi and asked her what kind of a gift she would like on the group's 35th birthday.

Mrs. Ben-Zvi asked for 35 scholarships for youngsters in farm schools, and especially for 35 mothers who would send their sons — or daughters — to Israel for their confirmation ceremonies (bar or bat mitzvot).

Course in sewing run by the Pioneer Women in Haifa. Below is one of the three sets of fresco caricatures at the entrance to the current Women of Israel Exhibition. They are by Arieh Horwitz and depict the First, Second and Third Aliya.

VISITORS' GALLERY: Clara Leff

FULL-TIME VOLUNTEER

"MISS Stempler, I wish I could put in a few words as much as you do." A New York judge was addressing a young schoolgirl who had just made a speech promoting the sale of U.S. Bonds during World War I.

The young girl is today Mrs. Clara Leff, the new President of Pioneer Women and leader of its delegation to Israel — grandmother of four, wife of a UJA official, National Vice-President of the UJA, and representative on, among many other organizations, the American Zionist Council and the Administrative Board of the Histadrut Campaign.

"You might say that I have always been a warm Zionist," she says in an understatement. She has, in fact, never worked at anything else.

Clara was born in Austro-Hungary, where her father was his town's first Jewish architect; she remembers him returning home from visits to Vienna, full of tales of Herzl and his plans. In 1913, on her father's death, the family came to New York. From then on, it was a logical progression beginning with the Young Poale Zion (the Labour Zionist Youth) through the ranks of the Pioneer Women organization — itself then also young.

It was in the Young Poale Zion that she met her husband, Sidney Leff, a leader in the youth movement. "He led me astray," she says affectionately, and since then Zionism has been a family affair.

This is her fifth trip to Israel — the first was in 1930 — and she sees the country with thoroughness: particularly during this, the anniversary year, when approximately 800 P.W. women from abroad will be touring the Organization's projects.

Her workday (all volunteer, of course) starts early in the morning with an hour's subway trip from home in Brooklyn to office in Manhattan — an experience Israelis can be glad to miss. She invariably returns home after her husband does: "It is my daily prayer that I'll beat him home; though I never do."

Of course, she has had the opportunity to meet some of the world's leading women: the Queen of Belgium, for example, whom she met at the Youth Aliya Conference, and who was charmed by the name "Pioneer Women," and Eleanor Roosevelt, in whose name the Organization is dedicating a room at their Hebrew University Library. And of course, she is a friend and admirer of the President's wife, Mrs Ben-Zvi. She was present at the U.N. Assembly a fortnight ago when Golda Meir spoke up to Nasser and feels that she, as a woman, shared with many members of the audience the impact of this experience.

Mrs. Leff's qualities of leadership are based not merely on emotion or enthusiasm, but on careful and continuing familiarity with facts as facts. She is rare and fortunate in combining these qualities which make for success as a wife, a mother and an organization leader.

HELGA DUDMAN

Women's Hands Across the Sea

By Beba Idelson
Secretary, Working Women's Council

THE Pioneer Women organization, veteran American and Canadian offshoot of the Working Women's Council in Israel, is celebrating its 35th anniversary.

Fired with the idea to prepare women for agriculture and land settlement, the founding-members of PW broke away from the beaten track of women's organizations devoted to limited social issues and embarked upon complete identification with the aspirations of the women workers' movement in this country.

Since the seven original Pioneer Women banded together to help Rahel Yanait Ben-Zvi's Training Farm for Girls in the Jerusalem Hills, our American fellow-members have shared in our work and done a fine pioneering job, mustering the resources needed for its continuation. Even when many of them moved on in time to middle-class status their loyalties never wavered and the values of our movement are still fresh in their hearts.

The Pioneer Women's organization is marked by devotion to the cause of the Zionist movement, of Israel and its labour movement, and has never failed to meet the demands they made upon it. It is well known that the main burden of day-by-day work for Israel is borne by women, which is surely not astonishing when one recalls the universal service tendered by women in tackling various social problems in countries bigger and richer than Israel. Our unique contribution to this universal practice, however, is that we see as our main task the education of women to work, to a profession, to raising their status in social and political life.

Numbering about 40,000 members in over 50 clubs scattered all over the United States and Canada, the Pioneer Women are doing splendid work in propagating Hebrew culture and the Hebrew language, even boasting a newspaper of their own. However, much more effort is needed to stem the assimilatory trends which threaten large sections of the Jewish people; and this organization is pitted against these disintegrating influences. With proper education not a few PW members are likely to come over and live with us in this country, and many others to bring up their children in a national Jewish spirit, thus filling a much deplored gap in the life of many a Jewish family over there.

It so happened that we, in Israel, have become the natural haven of Jewish aspirations all over the world and this imposes a certain obligation upon us. We certainly must repay our American friends for their steadfast devotion to our cause and assist them in their work among their fellow women, making them stronger and better equipped for their task in the future.

Diary of A Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

DAUGHTER says that as tomorrow is the last real holiday that they will have she is going to use it to the full and not just laze about the house all day. To this end she has arranged with a group of friends to go on a bicycle tour and will require breakfast at five thirty and a large packet of sandwiches. Tell her I will prepare the sandwiches but she can just make her own breakfast. Getting up at five is not my idea of a holiday. However I find myself at five o'clock the next morning anxiously awaiting the sound of her alarm clock and the noises which should announce her getting up. When these do not come I get up myself and find her peacefully sleeping with the clock in her hand.

•

DECIDE that as I am up, I may as well stay up, so I see her off with her friends and rush down the road after her in my dressing gown with the water bottle that she has forgotten and console myself with the thought of a nice quiet cup of tea and a possible return to bed. This ambition is shattered by my son who comes in singing loudly and unharmoniously, having already been to the sea, and demands firstly a large breakfast and secondly permission to go fishing with a few friends. I abush him fiercely on the grounds that his father is sleeping and we have a heated argument in whispers.

•

LATER, as the Head of the House eats his breakfast, he asks why did I let him go if it makes me so nervous and we have one of those futile discussions on child psychology which are so unenlightening to parents. I get him out of the way while I make the beds and bake cakes for our expected visitors. Had actually done this yesterday but made the mistake of leaving them on view. Just as everything is ready, son comes staggering in, worn out and shivering, shedding pools of sea water and sand over the newly cleaned floor. He exhibits three sardine-sized fish which he wants for his lunch.

•

HEAD of the House comes back with tickets for the cinema and kindly suggests that we have early supper before we go, then I won't have to start cooking late at night. He and my son will have a short game of chess until it is ready. It is rather a scramble but I manage, only having to leave the dishes until I get back. As we go, the Head of the House says that this is the sort of holiday he loves. Get up late, eat leisurely meals, have nice company, and not have to make a single effort all day long. He cannot understand people who always rush away from their homes in their free time. I can!

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Profile of a Bank Manager

By Helga Dudman

Therese Flesch

THE bank manager was wearing a necklace of Eilat stones, high-heeled shoes, and lipstick. For this bank manager was Mrs. Therese Flesch of the Jacob Japhet Bank — the only Bank Manager in Israel, in the Middle East, and probably this side of the Atlantic who can, to advantage, dress in this manner. Even in America, while women Bank Managers may exist, they are collector's items.

Mrs. Flesch is in charge of the Bank's foreign department. She started work at the Japhet Bank over 20 years ago, shortly after arriving in Israel from Germany at the age of 25. With her German commercial education, she was taken on immediately as a regular employee. "The Manager seemed quite impressed," she recalls, for sound knowledge of office routine was not part of the usual equipment of 15-year-olds in Palestine in those days. "But, you know," she says with a smile, "German education is rather thorough." Her practical banking knowledge came, as it only can, from practice.

A slim, compact woman with quick bright eyes and a manner both forceful and agile, Mrs. Flesch can cover more territory, conversationally, with more incisiveness, in a shorter space of time, than most people of either sex. And she believes that women can do a very good job in business where, in addition, they have certain qualities that enhance their purely professional, non-decorative value.

Specifically, she feels — perhaps counter to the usual male assumption — that woman are apt to keep their heads in time of crisis. A case in point occurred two years ago, when she was sent to England to arrange for the minting of the official Gold Medallion for Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

When she arrived there, all parties concerned, including the Mint in England, *knew* that at least three months were required for the job, which had to be done in a fortnight. It was done in a fortnight — with the friendly cooperation (not begun as such) of all involved. The English bankers went so far as to speak of Mrs. Flesch's "personal charm in persuading us to do this after we had said it was not possible..."

But Mrs. Flesch realizes, as do so many working women, that to be successful a woman must have knowledge at least equal to — if not greater than — a man's in the same position. Professionally, that is, she must be above reproach: like Caesar's wife or, as one is often told, like a Jew in the Diaspora.

With many of the attributes of the much-publicized American career woman (a no-nonsense sort of directness, a highly organized and efficient approach to life), Mrs. Flesch is nevertheless different.

She points out that because she is an Israeli, she does not work just for herself. (This, if we are to believe the novels, the movies and the psychiatrists, is the motivation of American business women.) Nor does she work even solely for her bank and clients. This is the distinction: nearly every transaction is seen as serving the development of Israel as well.

This point is particularly relevant in Mrs. Flesch's field of specialization, the foreign department. With its growing emphasis on "export-mindedness" with expansion of sales abroad by Israel manufacturers, with the importance of financing the experts as well as the imports of raw materials, with such considerations as making available the Bank's foreign currency facilities for export-import trading — with all this, the nation's economic progress is bound up. And these are the things that go to make up Mrs. Flesch's day.

In her frequent trips to Europe to visit the bank's foreign correspondents, she finds herself giving informal little talks on Israel's economic progress, on products available for export, on what life here — financial and otherwise — is like.

And in Israel, she relishes seeing the concrete results of her bank's financial assistance, as when manufacturers invite her to visit newly expanded factories. (Last week, for instance, it was a producer of knitwear working mainly for export.) This sense of gratification from the creative aspects of financial transactions is, perhaps, very feminine.

Her husband, a former lawyer and lecturer at Berlin University, is in the investment field. But Mrs. Flesch is careful to leave the day's problems in the vaults when she leaves her office. Her free-time interests include cooking and an occasional fashion show; books, ballet, and music.

And she speaks of the Government's role in her work with more charm than one is likely to encounter in the male: "Our authorities show understanding of our problems, and are positive and elastic in their attitude." Which may, or may not, be a tribute to the authorities alone.

Hamashbir's Eilat Department store stimulates buying and gives town new shopping centre.

Department Store in Eilat

By Meir Ben-Dov

THE opening of Hamashbir Latzorchan's department store in Eilat is likely to do more to help Eilat out of its psychological "crisis" than any half-dozen declarations or speeches promising some bright economic development in the nebulous future.

The shop itself, which has a floor area of 180 sq.m., is situated in the wavy-roofed Commercial Centre which is being put up by the Eilat Building and Development Company, a joint venture of the Development Ministry and the privately owned South African Saieco Building Corporation. The cornerstone for the department store was actually laid two years ago, and the shop itself was completed over six months ago, but for budgetary reasons (and others concerned with the perennial "summer doldrums" of Eilat) the opening was delayed till after the holidays.

There are departments for men's, women's and children's clothes, household and kitchen equipment, linen and shoes. Because of lack of space, furniture, stationery, toys and electrical equipment were excluded from the store's line, though, immediately after the opening, the management ordered a stock of children's bicycles and tricycles which were being sold in Eilat at one-third to one-half above the nation-wide price. "Compassionate Grounds" lay behind the decision not to open a cosmetics department so as not to compete with Eilat's privately owned pharmacy, whose drug department fulfils an essential service in distant Eilat, but which has to rely on the sale of cosmetics to cover its expenses.

Bright Lights

The brightly lit show windows — a rarity so far in Eilat — drew large crowds of window shoppers even before the shop opened. Fixed prices, prominently displayed, were also a novelty, and the shoppers were thrilled with the attractive range on display in the windows. Opening day was a great success, though there was a certain amount of disappointment that less merchandise was on actual sale in the shop. Each item of children's clothing, for example, was available in a full range of sizes from five to 15 years, but only in one or two styles, each in two colours. The management promised that once the Eilatis' preferences were known the store would introduce greater variety.

Prices in the new shop are identical with those charged by Hamashbir's stores elsewhere. Transport costs hardly affect the calculations. Most manufacturers bear the cost of transport themselves and insofar as the store has to pay for transport, the charges work out at between one-half of one per cent and four per cent of the wholesale value of the goods.

Business Spurred

While it is still too early to predict the effect of this store on Eilat's traders, it is quite clear that none of them will be put out of business. On the contrary, it is possible that the new shop and the new lower prices which will henceforward be charged by its hitherto exorbitantly priced local competitors, will stimulate Eilatis who go North to shop to spend their money closer to home, to the benefit of all shopkeepers.

The first week brought crowds to all departments of the shop. Pressure concentrated on the shoe department, which had to put through rush orders for two further shipments by the third day. To the surprise of the management, who had no idea of Eilat's climate, there was strong demand for summer clothes, sandals and even swim suits, causing much headache, as most of these items were no longer available even in the manufacturers' warehouses. Two items which will not be sold in the Eilat store are rubber boots and mackintoshes.

The opening of the new shop will act as a spur to the hitherto dormant Commercial Centre. The first of the shops here was opened one-and-a-half years ago, but to date only six of the 20 stores are occupied. Two banks have moved to the centre meanwhile, the Municipal Council will move to its new premises early in November, and the Post Office building, also in the Centre, should be completed in about three months. Arkia's new offices in the Centre, though long completed, are still unoccupied and no date is known yet for the promised move. When Arkia moves, the Government Tourist Corporation will also move and it is hoped other merchants will follow. The concentration of so large a part of Eilat's commercial life, at such a distance from the present residential quarters, will make a regular internal bus service both a necessity and a paying proposition, and in turn expand the town further.

How Dangerous is Abortion?

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

THE subject of abortion is one that fascinates many students of biology and medicine. Apart from the morbidly curious, the question is of great importance to the keeper of vital statistics, for an increase in the abortion rate can play havoc with his projection of future population size. The social worker, the moralist and the clergy all have more than a passing interest while for the physician, particularly the gynaecologist, interruption of pregnancy constitutes one of the more complicated of medical problems.

In most Western countries as well as in our own, artificial abortion is illegal, unless the birth constitutes a serious risk to the health of the mother. In recent years, the definition of "serious risk to health" has been considerably broadened and today can include any risk to mental health, so that the border between legal and illegal abortion becomes a hairline. In countries such as Sweden, abortion must have the sanction of a board specially appointed for the purpose. This limits the numbers and often delays the operation so that there are 50-60 deaths for every 100,000 abortions performed.

In other countries, particularly Japan and those of Eastern Europe, artificial abortion is available almost for the asking and so is performed under strict medical supervision fairly early in pregnancy, usually before the third month. In large series of legal abortions carried out during the last few years, the death rate has been 6-7 per 100,000. If one compares these figures with the mortality of women in childbirth, they are seen to be much lower than the figure of 35 per 100,000 births reported in the U.S. and the 40 or so per 100,000 which is the current rate in Israel. In fact the dangers of legalized abortion are only one-fifth the already minimal danger of childbirth. All operations carry some risk and even the simple removal of tonsils is twice as dangerous as abortion properly carried out.

In most of Europe and America on the other hand, abortion is regarded as a highly dangerous operation. The main reason for this is no doubt the illegal nature of the procedure, only a minority of the abortions being performed under the ideal conditions of the modern hospital. The majority of operations in these countries are still performed at home or in the abortionist's office, under poor hygienic conditions and the rate of complications and sepsis are very high. True, in this antibiotic age, the danger of septic abortion is reduced but I well remember one large hospital of my student days which had a ward of 30 beds, always filled, kept for the unfortunate victims of the amateurs' mistakes. Even the abortions performed legally until recently included only seriously ill women with cardiac and other conditions, for whom the risk of any operation was greater than in a healthy woman.

It is calculated that in the United States about a million illegal abortions are performed per year. There is no official estimate for Israel but in some sections of the population the number of abortions may approximate the number of births! No amount of legislation has succeeded anywhere in preventing abortion — the determined woman can always obtain one and the only result of the law is to increase the danger and the death rate. Surely the time has come for Israel, as for other countries, critically to examine the paradoxes of the law and to change it in line with modern medical and sociological thinking.

YOUR DOG MAY BE DANGEROUS

By Patricia McCormack

THE World Health Association reports that there are well over a dozen diseases which are transmitted to man by the dog or which the dog may harbour and help to perpetuate.

The list includes rabies, hydatid disease, ringworm, ornithosis, African tick-borne fever, and cheese disease. The dog is the foremost carrier of rabies, followed by the skunk.

What should you do to prevent 50 per cent of the dog bites? (Only 50 per cent because the rest just happens and cannot be prevented.)

- Don't give a dog to a child under the age of six. This might prevent 15 per cent of dog bites.
- Discourage playing ball with a dog, riding a bicycle near an excited dog, and running while playing with a dog (it excites him). This might prevent ten per cent of bites.
- Don't wake a dog suddenly. Be careful of the mother when picking up her puppies and be careful with sick animals. Perhaps three per cent of the bites will be thus avoided.
- Teach children how to care for pets and not to abuse or tease dogs.
- Don't pet or startle a dog while feeding him. Don't take food away from a dog. Don't intervene in a dog fight. Perhaps ten per cent of the bites will be prevented in this manner.

Domestic Letter Box

POINTED TOES

I AM horrified to read all this publicity for a particularly unhealthy fashion — the current fad for making children's shoes in keeping with the mode for pointed toes.

As the mother of a five-year-old girl I have always been careful to see that her shoes have toes that allow for healthy growth. Of late I have been finding it increasingly difficult to obtain such footwear. One of Jerusalem's leading stores for children's shoes told me that rounded toes are quite "out." It now appears that I shall have to ask for orthopaedic shoes if I want my little girl to look like a child and not a dwarfed adult, and grow up with healthy normal feet.

"ANXIOUS MOTHER"
(Name and address supplied)
Jerusalem, October 11, 1960.

Furs Help Beat the Winter

By Shanti Berlyne

Our illustration shows a champagne broadtail jacket with side-slits and a tie front.

THOUGH the *khamsin* is still with us it will not be long before Jerusalemites will be undergoing the rigours of winter in the capital—usually a wet and windy experience despite the cajolings of the travel agencies.

Swathed in layers of clothing, raincoats flapping about their knees, they go clumping about in gum-boots. The women of Jerusalem tend to lose what elegance they had during the summer and get the "bundled" look.

For those who can afford it, and it's cheaper in this country than practically any other place in the world, fur offers the perfect answer. It is waterproof, comparatively light in weight, extremely warm and, in addition to being comfortable, looks the last word in elegance.

One of Jerusalem's furriers, Wolf of King George Street, has just returned from visiting the remote region of the Irano-Russian border where he has been buying a collection of Russian broadtail. He has brought back pelts in every shade, including black, champagne and grey. Although it looks delicate, broadtail stands up to very hard wear and is very much in fashion.

Among the Wolf collection is a full-length broadtail coat featuring a large roll collar which can be worn in various ways and its full-length sleeves can be pushed up to three-quarter length.

Very popular with tourists is a bolero in black broadtail whose three-quarter sleeves featuring a large roll collar and revers are tailored.

If you prefer the soft, thick luxury of beaver, the firm has a full-length coat with melon sleeves and a large, shawl collar. The effect is breath-taking. Other coats, stoles and jackets are available in mink chinchilla or ocelot.

Crowns and Orange Blossoms

By Our Fashion Reporter

SHOWINGS at Tel Aviv hat salons — Dalia and Bebe Spitzer — prove the proposition that if the women of Israel want to wear elegant continental headwear, all they need is the money and the fashion occasion. This, while the *kova femme* remains the country's symbol, and hairdressers seem in the ascendant over hatmakers.

To tourists on the other hand (for whom "jersey" is the basic battle-cry) this should be an exciting new area. Both salons create exclusive millinery which, for elegance and value, rivals Paris for the former (because it is Paris-inspired) and gives women more for their money than anything one can buy in New York.

The important shape in both collections is a high crown, gently crushed or draped, sometimes asymmetrical. Brims, if any, are generally narrow and downslanting; they may be feather-pierced, or accented with a darker band. Materials can be as opulent as velvet or satin with gold and silver; felts tend to be shaggy.

At Dalia, the theme might be "Russian Princess in exile in Paris." Particularly delectable: a leaf-pattern printed on orange felt... An imaginative shaggy white felt, banded with blue velvet... Soft as angora is a Siberia-white cone of "Ermaline..." The GG look (Greta Garbo, of course): bewitching velvet berets in brown or blue... Stitched velvet with satin, in a pale version of an important new colour that might be called "Unborn Eggplant..." Felt stripe cut like spaghetti make a dashing brown hat. The Winter Peacock look: turquoise blue features tipped onto white velvet... After Dior: a special new method of stitching velvet for a simple yet richly textured effect... A feathered pillbox, the base of the fortification, velvet. Dalia has a way with feathers, smooth as the most fastidious bird's, that makes for a remarkably distinguished effect.

Bebe Spitzer's collection is definitely not for the average Israel housewife. Her models are, among others, from Dior, Lanvin, Heim, Paulette. Her touch is light, yet opulent. One entirely breathtaking example: a bright blue concoction of transparent tulle (called "Point d'Esprit," it is enviably feminine — beautiful, with no visible means of support).

Other notable achievements: a beautifully simple wine-red felt with felt-spaghetti bow... 961, a bowler when seen departing, but viewed on arrival shows its deftly tucked and twisted anapes.... The season's silhouette in four tiers: alternating layers of black Persian lamb and pale felt.

All Dior: a long-haired turquoise felt covering just one ear.... An impressive printed *jersey*, shaped with absolute smoothness, rich as stained-glass.... A hat that looks like separates — top of white felt, skirt of black fur, belt of brown satin.... Two white doves just alighting on black velvet.... A float-away Persian turban of black tulle sprinkled with subdued gold, set somehow on a white base.

Other high points: a white fur helmet with earmuffs (for when the champagne becomes unbearably cold).... The anemone look: puffs of turquoise or yellow tulle.... Greta Garbo again: dramatically wide-brimmed black velour, belted and buckled.

And exquisite wedding veils. One here, after Dior, as delicious as the cake itself: orange blossoms, pearls, a wealth of net. If word of these gets around among tourists, there is every reason for such veils from Israel — from either salon — to be coveted wedding fare at affluent Diaspora nuptials.

Making Macaroni Medleys

By Molly Bar-David

WHEN Marco Polo went adventuring to the Far East he returned with treasures of jewels, spice and macaroni, and his native land was the first to benefit from his discovery. But such a good thing was eagerly snatched up by other countries, and there is not a civilized land in the world today that has not its famous macaroni dishes; the American Macaroni-and-Cheese, the Jewish Lokshen Kugel, the Chinese Chow Mein, Hungarian Poppy Seed-with-Noodles. With it, many of them have a specific Ravioli varying in texture or filling or shape and name.

Macaroni is one of the few products that even an inexperienced cook can't go wrong on. Boiled in bubbling water with salt (not too long, for macaroni should stay firm), then drained, macaroni is already a delightful dish needing only butter or sauce. But from there one can really become an easy expert and compete even with the luscious pasta of Italian fame, for our product is as good as the best anywhere. Here are some of my favourite macaroni dishes, made in minutes.

Macaroni in Chicken Sauce

Cook elbow macaroni until just tender but not too soft. Drain. Mix a walnut of margarine with a tablespoon of powdered chicken soup and toss into the macaroni. Heat on a small flame — if necessary adding just half a glass of boiling water to bubble through the macaroni. This is very good also when using spaghetti.

Macaroni with Mushroom Sauce

Cook the macaroni until just tender and drain. Mix a glass of milk with one package of mushroom soup powder and 2 tbsps. oil. Put macaroni into a greased baking dish or wonder pot and pour over the liquid mixture. Bake for 20 minutes in a rather hot oven. Serve hot with or without a grating of yellow cheese.

Vermicelli and Giblets

All the giblets that go into the making of a soup are very good when cut up (especially the skin, liver, gizzard) and added to a sauce made of cooking together 1 pkg. or cube of chicken soup with one glass of water, and mixing this into cooked vermicelli. In Arabia they have a dish called Yaghnet Kawanis Jaj Besharia made in this way. However, they use the giblets raw and fry chopped onion and tomato in olive oil, which they add to this dish with a dash of hot pepper, thyme and mint.

American Macaroni and Cheese

With the wonderful cheddar cheese now on the market, be sure to make this delicious dish for an autumn supper:

1 pkg. elbow macaroni, cooked and drained, 2 cups white sauce (recipe below), 1 cup (more or less) grated yellow cheese, dashes of sweet paprika.

To make white sauce melt 2 tbsps. margarine and blend in 2 tbsps. flour. Gradually stir in 2 cups milk and simmer until sauce is smooth and thick. Add salt and pepper and a grating of onion to taste. Put a layer of boiled (not overcooked) macaroni in a greased casserole and cover with some of the white sauce, then a sprinkling of yellow grated cheese and a dash of paprika. Repeat until all the ingredients are used up, with the cheese on top. Bake for half an hour in a medium oven or wonder pot. Serve hot.

Hungarian Noodles

Cook noodles as directed on the packet, then drain and rinse. Heat 4 tbsps. butter or margarine in pan and add half a cup of any kind of nuts or 2 tbsps. poppy seed to brown for just a minute. Bread or cake crumbs may also be used. Add the noodles and gently stir and blend so as to coat with the fat and nuts or crumbs. Serve plain or with sugar as a dessert.

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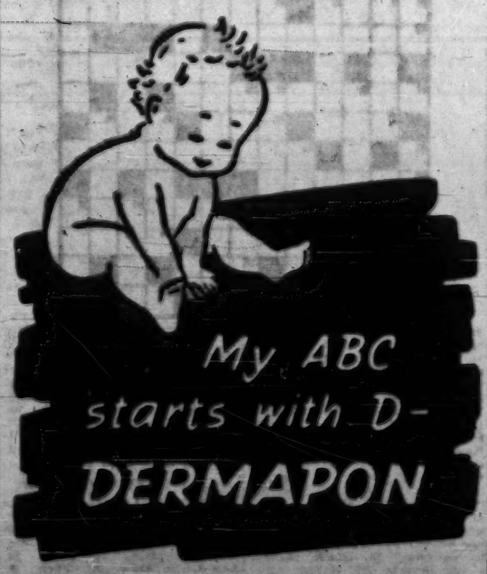

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JUSTICE FOR EICHMANN

ON Monday evening, two lawyers argued heatedly over the appointment of an Israel lawyer to advise Eichmann's counsel on his defence. The opposition was represented in the broadcast by Eliahu Lankin who warned that the subject should not be treated unemotionally. He proclaimed aggressively that he was not worried that the world was watching the Eichmann trial — "they watched the murder of six million Jews and the abduction of Eichmann" — and inveighed against the Jewish inferiority complex vis-a-vis the rest of the world. He was not advocating that Eichmann should be undefended; but he did object to Jews appearing or assisting Servatius — let Servatius take a non-Jewish lawyer or better still let him find a professor of Hebrew and study Israel law.

His opponent, Mendel Beharf, propounded an emotional defence of reason. "Justice comes from the mind, not the heart," he proclaimed. His two main arguments were the basic nature of justice ("once you decide on a trial, then you have to continue according to all the rules of legal procedure") and the fact that Israel — especially in this instance — is acting in a glass-house with the whole world peering in. Moreover any pre-judgment is an insult to the judges.

The protagonists stated their position in the first few minutes and thereafter never budged. The issue was exhausted within ten minutes and the rest of the broadcast was repetitious. This is always an unfortunate possibility in a programme with one clear-cut issue without ramifications. Strangely, although the two lawyers battled from carefully prepared positions, they were not really arguing with each other as Beharf was essentially saying Eichmann must have a fair trial while Lankin was saying not that the trial should be in any way unfair but that the defence should be conducted by non-Jewish lawyers. But after all, Eichmann's alleged crimes are not only against Jews but against all humanity and civilization. If so, according to Mr. Lankin's argument, he should be defended by no civilized person. I suspect most listeners will feel that the world has progressed from the primitive attitude to justice found, for instance, in parts of the Bible, and in order to preserve the advance in our concept of justice it is essential that justice be done and appear to be done. If we weaken the concept of justice in one instance — however gross the crime — the whole edifice may ultimately be threatened.

* * *

THE afternoon English show, inaugurated two or three weeks ago, is well under way and is introducing new notions of broadcasting to the Israel public. Hitherto the Eastern European element, which has moulded so much of the national character, has been predominant in stamping the face of broadcasting. The expressionless tradition of news reading as well as the exaggerated styles in acting are two facets of this tradition. Now along comes Yehuda Lav and shows us something of the American, or rather Canadian, approach. Here everything is lighthearted (sometimes too flippant) and entertaining and nothing sacred.

It is instructive to compare the English commercials with the Hebrew commercials — the listener probably prefers the English style but I doubt if it could be transferred to Hebrew where the language and tradition are anti-flippant. But it is significant that many of the most enthusiastic afternoon listeners are from non-Western countries.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" (tomorrow at 6); Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" (tomorrow at 10; second wavelength); The history of vaccination (Sun. at 6); Israel's Divorce Laws (Sun. at 7.40); Juilliard Quartet playing Mozart and Berg quartets (Mon. at 10; second wavelength); Weizmann Memorial Feature (Tues. at 1.50); Kol Yisrael orchestra with Richard Bakst playing Bartok's 3rd piano concerto (Tues. at 9.15); Ed Murrow's "Hear It Now" (Tues. at 10.15; second wavelength); Discussion on Medical Ethics (Weds. 10.05); Miles Davis feature (Thurs. at 8); David Frischmann centenary feature (Thurs. at 10; second wavelength); Juan les Pins jazz festival (Thurs. at 10.35).

AUDIO

Radio Review

STAR-GAZING

THE stargazer will have noticed that Venus remains ever longer above the horizon at night. Today it adorns the southwestern skies for about an hour and three quarters after sunset; by the end of next month this will have stretched out to nearly three hours. Jupiter, on the other hand, which still stands fairly high in the southwest at dusk, will sink lower every evening next month, drawing nearer and nearer to Venus. The two planets will actually meet, from the 18th to the 20th, at which time the magnitude of Venus will be —3.5 to Jupiter's —1.5, that is six and one quarter times as bright.

On the next day, the 21st, the new moon should already be clearly visible near the two planets, and since Saturn too is not far from Jupiter, the four heavenly bodies together will make for an impressive sight on the evenings of the 21st and 22nd.

In the east Mars is growing brighter daily, its magnitude increasing during November from —0.3 to —0.9. Since it assumes retrograde motion on the 21st, its position in the heavens will hardly change, and it will rise about seven p.m. at the end of next month as against about nine p.m. just now.

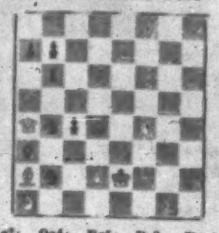
Another astronomical event involving the planets — and it takes place only 13 times in a century — is Mercury's transit across the face of the sun on November 7, but this can of course only be seen through a telescope.

YOSEF SMORA

CHESS

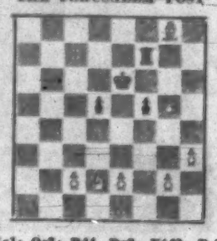
Friday, October 28, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1382
A. Hirshenson & J. Grozman, Jerusalem
Specially Composed for THE JERUSALEM POST



Ke2; Qa4; Re5; Ba2; Kta1; Pd2, f4. (7)
Ke4; Ba3; Ktb2, Ktb4; Pa7, b6, b7, c4. (6)
White mates in two (2x)

PROBLEM No. 1383
G. Faria & D. Rosa, Brazil
Specially Composed for THE JERUSALEM POST



Ke1; Qe7; Bd4, Bg8; Ktd3; Pc2, c3, g2, g6, h3. (10)
Ke6; Rf7; Pd5, f5. (4)
Maximummer. Selfmate in six.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1378 (Savir - Silbermann): 1. Kt:c4! changing some of the set mates. The strong try 1.R:g3? is defeated by B:g5! Problem No. 1379 (Zilahi): 1.e1B! Ktd3 2.Bg5+ Ktg-e1x — "Change of the guards" through unpinning.

THE OLYMPICS

By the time these lines appear in print, the results of the semi-finals will already be known. At this stage, however, we would like to point out the highlight of the opening rounds, namely the success of our young generations. Out of the 11 points accumulated by the Israel team in the first four rounds, eight were scored by Persits, Kreidman and Gutfil, the latter scoring three successive wins in his debut on the international arena. Among the older generation, Persits scored 1½ points in two games, Aloni two in three, while Czerniak drew one game and lost two. Least expected of all was of course the defeat in the first round match with Indonesia, a newcomer to the Olympics. Our chances of entering the finals seem slim.

LENINGRAD OUTNOSES MOSCOW

Scoring 53½ points out of 80 games, the Leningrad selected won the U.S.S.R. team championship, nosing out Moscow by one point. There followed RSFSR 47, Latvia 39½, Ukraine 39, Estonia 38½, Bielorussia 35½, Gruzia 35½, Azerbaidjan 35 points. Held at the Moscow central USSR club. There were 99 participants in the event, including 13 Grandmasters, 31 Masters and 16 candidates. The best individual results were scored by Polugajevski, Suetin, Khtein, Spasski, Bronstein, Bondarevski, Simagin and Shamkovich. The following game was played in the Leningrad-Moscow match:

GAME No. 911

T. Petrosian	M. Talmanov
1.d4 Kte6	2.Ktf3 c6 3.Bg5 h6 4.B:f6 Q:f6 5.e4 d5 6.e4 d:e 7.e5 d:e 8.d:e Qf4 9.g3 Qb4 10.a3 Qa5 11.b4 Qc7 12.Kte4 a5 13.Kb1 a:b 14.a:b Ktd7 15.Ktd6+ B:d6 16.e:d Qb6 17.Bg2 0-0 18.0-0 Rfd 19.Qd2 c5 20.Rfd1 Ra2 21.b5 e6 22.Qc3 Qe5 23.Ktd2 Ktb6 24.Kte4 Kta4 25.Qa5 Qb6 26.Qb4 c5 27.Ra1 Qd4 28.Rab1 Qb6 29.Q:c4 Rc8 30.Qe7 Rc2 31.Qe7 Ktc5 32.Kt:c5 Q:a5 33.Re4 h5 34.Rd2 Ra7 35.Re4 Rh7 36.Re1 Kh7 37.Q:f7 Qb4 38.Qf5 Qe7 39.Qd3+ Q:d3 40.R:d3 Rd8 41.d7 Kg6 42.f3 Kf6 43.g4. Black resigns.

The leaders of the Leningrad and Estonia teams fought out this one:

GAME No. 948
Nimzovich Defence
(Notes by V. Korchnoi)

KORCHNOI	KERES

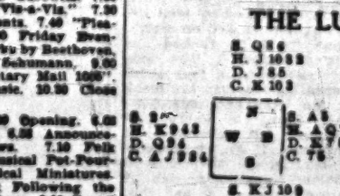
1.e4 Ktf6 2.Ktc3 e6 3.d4 Bb4 4.e5 c-5 5.Ktf3 b6 6.Bd2 Bb7 7. 0-0 c5 8.Kta4 c:d 9.c:d Kte4 (with the bishop on e6, black should have first played 9.—Re7) 10.e6 b:c 11.e:d Bd2 12. K:c5 Bd5 13.Kt:e6 B:e4 14.Kt:g7! Be6 15.Qd3 f5 16.Rfd1 h6 17.d6 h:g 18.d:c Kt:c6 19.B:g7! Q:g5 (Black is forced to accept the sacrifice, for after 19.—Qe8 20. B:e6 d:e 21.Qe4, White would have a great superiority in view of the weakness of the pawns at e6 and e5) 20.Q:d7 Kte7 21. Q:e6+ Kh7 22.B:f8 B:d5 23. Rad1? (Loses the advantage immediately whereas after 23.f4 Qf6 24.Q:f5 g:f 25.Rfd1 White would have good chances of winning in the endgame. Now White considered 23.—Rhe7 24. h4! Q:h4 25.Rd3 Qf6 26.Q:f5 g:f 27.Rd7, but the unexpected happened) 23.—Ktg6! (It would have seemed that the double threat following 24.Qd5 could secure a victory, but this would have been countered by 24.—Rd8! 25.Q:a5 Kt:f8 26.g3 Kth3+ 27.Kg2 Kt:f4+ 28.Kh1 Qg4! and a draw is inevitable) 24.Rd5 (the only way to continue the struggle was apparently 24.Qe5. Now Black forces a draw) 24.—Kth4 25.Qe8?! (White stained all his hopes on this move, for now both 25.—f:e 26. R:h5 Kt:f8 27.Re5, or 25.—Rhe7 26. R:f5 Q:f5 27.Q:a5 are bad. However, Keres considered his position thoroughly) 25.—Rd7! Draw agreed.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

BRIDGE

by JERUSALEMITE

THE LUCKY EIGHT



Both sides vulnerable. The bidding was:

East	South	West	North
1 H	1 S	3 C	—
3 H	3 S	3 H	3 S
4 H	4 S	—	—
Db	—	—	—

WEST'S bidding was rather poor; he ought to have jumped to full game in hearts at his first opportunity.

The king of hearts was started; South ruffed and played the queen of trumps. East made his ace and, seeing that it would be futile to switch, he returned another trump.

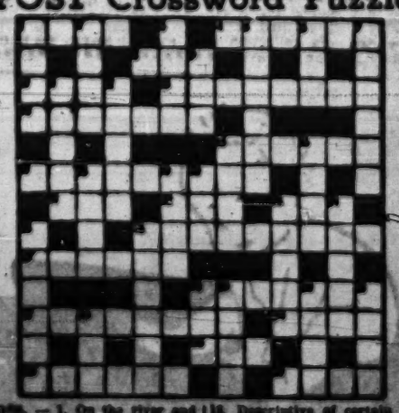
Now declarer took stock. If the finesse for the club jack was right, then everything would depend on his ability to hold the defence to one single winner in diamonds. This would be very easy if East held both the missing honours in that suit; but South was not willing to put all his eggs into one basket.

On winning the trump return in dummy, declarer called for the jack of hearts and ruffed out East's ace. Next came the successful club finesse, followed by another club to the closed hand. Seeing that he might be endplayed, West won the second club and played a third one to dummy's king. The cards were now stripped to:

Now that clubs were gone and hearts were rendered difficult, declarer proceeded to tackle diamonds. Playing low from dummy, he put up ten, and West made his queen. But West was now stuck for a safe exit and had to return another diamond. Since it was no secret that East must needs have the diamond king in support of his bidding, declarer hopefully put in dummy's eight — his only chance — and at the finesse came off, he reaped the reward for his cautious planning.

Incidentally, the result was made possible only by a trifling error of judgment right at the start of the game, namely West's lead of the heart king instead of the regular fourth-best.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. On the river and opened with a key. 4. Boys in uniform. 8. Preservative container. 10. What a pity it is when gales don't get started. 13. She's the head decorator. 14. Star pest? 15. Fatal dancer. 17. Barmaid? Not really. 21. Everything may be for me, one. 22. May describe a nail in your shoe? 23. He has his place. 26. Pyrotechnic failure. 27. Untidy little pigs, perhaps. 28. Not all the meat on the table is edible. 29. Something to put in a sandwich? 30. Cricket cannot preserve order? 32. What to do in a brown heat? 33. Quick, there's a cur outside. 37. Happy. DOWN. — 1. Don't work for bread? 2. Being related, they stick together. 3. She starts with a thousand. 5. Ella's in downstairs. 6. Take a tip from a turnip. 7. A horny quiver. 9. The more that isn't. 11. French politician. 12. The clever way to reverse vehicles? 15. Trickle through. 16. Once upon a time they were mere pieces. 18. Last. 19. Pier. 20. Descriptive of certain grape. 24. How to get your name in lights. 25. He's feline. 28. Hire to sit or, one happen to be dumper? 24. Produce or give up. 30. Mitten shoe in England. 31. Considered to have caught me in the act? 33. Hearing aid. 34. Not much of a bomb? 35. William's account? 37. Reserved. 38. American from Leeds.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 4. Samuel. 7. Tree lore. 8. Dental. 10. Great. 12. Sat. 13. Send. 15. Mine. 16. Hosiery. 17. Fi. Aimee. 18. Tutu. 21. Smugglers. 23. Rose. 24. Lea-4. 26. Haw. 27. Then. 28. Rion. 29. Host. 32. Trate. 34. Hetero. 36. Dock-yard. 38. Cubics. DOWN. — 1. S-tage. 2. Put on. 3. Flat. 4. Sedan. 5. (Royal) Mint. 6. Hiatal. 9. Ill-Bred-s. 11. Rat. 12. Ada-ms. 14. Slaughter. 15. Meg (zem). 16. His. 19. Master. 20. Order. 21. Saw. 22. Len(in). 23. Medena. 25. Hot. 28. Hands. 30. Taxis. 31. Never. 33. Last. 35. Pier.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
(393, 468.6, 249 & 220 M.)

News: Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m. Tomorrow: 3.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R.) 6.30 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Donizetti: Overture "The Regiment's Daughter"; Handel: Concerto in B-flat major for Harp and Orchestra; Mozart: "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"; J. Ch. Bach: Symphony in E-flat major; Paradis: Sicilienne; Beethoven: March. 12.00 Chamber Music: Ilia Hurafik: Chamber Suite "Five Seasons"; Otakar Jeschik: Czech Song and Fantasy, opus 30 for Violin and Piano. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Hakhsirat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Prog. for Tourists. 5.05 Classical Request Programme — Mahler: Symphony No. 1 in D, played by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Sabbath Songs. 6.30 Literary Hour. 7.30 Yaffa Yarkoni (Vocalist) with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 7.40 Light Music. 8.00 For you, & for you. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D-minor, opus 15, played by Solomon, with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Rafael Kubelik; Mozart: Symphony No. 34 in C, K. 338, played by London Mozart Players, conducted by Harry Blech. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Bible with Morning Prayer. Mosheh Haviv and Ritornelli: from "Orpheus"; Stravinsky: "Orpheus" Ballet Music (Conductor: the Composer). 10.30 "The Legend of Bourge House" — Historical Miniature — ed. by M. Ohad, presented by Hannah Meron. Yossi Yadin & Ensemble Larlosh. 11.30 "La Maitrise" Choir, conducted by Jacques Jouineau. 11.45 The Kol Yisrael Light Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage & Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert — Mendelssohn: Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Binding: "Spring Murmurs"; Delibes: "Dance of the Maidens of Cadiz"; Litolff: Scherzo; Boieldieu: Overture "The Caliph of Baghdad". 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up." 4.45 Story. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 New Records. 5.45 Talk by Dr. Shmuel Rolrant. 6.00 Opera: Glinka: "Russian and Ludmilla." 7.16 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 "The Art of Drawing. 7.50 "Melgreh Malka." 8.35 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Shoftim, Chaps. 9 & 10. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra: Haydn-Salomon: Serenade for Winds (Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Paul Ben-Haim: Children's Songs (Soloist: Simra Ornat Soprano, Conductor: the Composer); Louis Moyse: Concerto Grosso for Two Horns and Orchestra (Soloists: Wolfgang Levy and Ezra Molcho, Conductor Shalom Rooly-Riklis). 10.00 Italian Song Festival — ed. by R. Shapira. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
(600, 499.5 & 202.7 M.)

Commercial Programme:

Today: 2.00 Opening. 2.04 Melodies. 3.30 Palmira Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.01 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records at Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Megrabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 Jewish Music. 10.30 Concert Preview. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Megrabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert"; Ravel: "Daphnis and Chloe"; Ballet Music (Conductor: Pierre Monteux). 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
(337 & 41.7 M.)

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.00-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30 11.15 p.m.

RDY. TISRAEL LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 The Lighter Side. 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME
(238, 225 & 205 M.)

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme. 6.40 Legends. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewitz. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 The Week's Events. 7.40 "Pleasant Tune." 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Beethoven, Prokofiev and Schumann. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1060". 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (30.25, 19.60, 16.84 & 16.98 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Comment. Review of the Weekly British Press. Israelis in Britain.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 202 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News, UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 America This Week on 13, 19 News, News Analysis, Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 202 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News, News Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 202 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (525 & 205 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 a.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Open Cola Programme. 8.30 Melodies & Memories. 8.50 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 Riding Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 1.15 p.m. The Name is Blame. 2.30 For Children. 4.45 The Lanlits Programme. 7.15 Scobie's Pasolist Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Open Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Pergolesi: Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix Kling. 10.30 Rhythm in their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Hanover Patrol. 3.00 Hit Parade. 3.15 p.m. The Name is Shame. 2.30 Robert Parson. 4.45 The Lanlits Programme. 7.15 Scobie Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Lament.

TOURISTS
Welcome to Israel
Join our tours or call on us and receive a complimentary copy of "JERUSALEM POST" weekly
SIGHTSEEING LTD
[illegible]
Tel [illegible]

JERUSALEM Cinema
Kiryat Yovel
Jerusalem
Virgins Made Night
Sabbo Hitzonis, Telly Arisi
8.45, 8.45 p.m.
Sun., Tues. Mats.: 3.30 p.m.
Fri. Mat.: 2 p.m.

Our picture shows Helena Rubinstein and Mrs. Loewy Cibi.

MRS. LOEWY CIBI, staff member of the well-known
Dave Ne & Loewy Cibi Cosmetics Salon
3 Rehov Balfour, Haifa,
during her 3 months' study trip at the invitation of the World-renowned
Helena Rubinstein
is acquiring the latest trade know-how at this famous New York Salon.

Dutch Chamber Orchestra To Play Here Next Month

THE famous Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, considered one of the finest chamber music ensembles in the world, is due to arrive in Israel at the end of this month. The first concert will take place in Tel Aviv at the Mann Auditorium on November 2.

The music director is the violinist, Szymon Goldberg, whom the late Olin Downes called "a musician and virtuoso of the first order" and who is already well known to Israel concert-goers. Goldberg appears with the Dutch group in the double capacity of conductor and soloist and will play violin concertos by Bach and Haydn.

The Netherlands Chamber Orchestra was engaged by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra to substitute for them at the second subscription concert series of this season so that I.P.O. subscribers should not be deprived of their concerts during the Orchestra's absence in the U.S.A. on tour.

Apart from playing all over Holland, the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra has appeared with outstanding success at major music festivals such as those of Edinburgh, Florence, Athens etc. It performed Haydn's "Il Mondo del Luna" under the baton of Carlo Maria Giulini at the Holland Festival and the Aix-en-Provence Festival last year with great acclaim.

The group and Mr. Goldberg will spend 16 days in Israel and it is hoped to be able to arrange one special concert to enable the general public to hear them.

Szymon Goldberg

The Middle East Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

to Istanbul. Wasfi Taher approached the gate on foot and was allowed by the guards to enter the house, where he had a few words with an old woman who baked fresh *pittas* for the Pasha every morning. A few minutes later he emerged from the house, cursing and grumbling that the old man had already made off. This curious coincidence has raised the suspicions of some observers, who are reported by the authors of the present document to believe that Taher, in an attempt to guarantee his own future come what may, had warned the old woman of the situation and asked her to inform his master so that he could make his escape.

Friends in Need . . .

Nuri sought refuge in the houses of various friends. He heard the news of the king's murder and the assassination of his own son. Old and world-weary, he seems to have steadily lost his courage and sense of proportion, and, though he was able to drive the whole length of Baghdad's main street in the middle of riots and lynchings, he failed to make his way to safety outside the capital. In the end he found refuge in the home of his friends, the Astrabadis. On entering the house, he took the precaution of counting the people present, and dozed off for a while. On waking up, he found that two members of the household were missing, a brother and sister. Nuri immediately sensed that they had gone to inform on him (the officers had announced a reward of £10,000 to anyone disclosing Nuri's whereabouts).

But it was too late. Finding their way to a nearby shop, the young pair had already telephoned the Defence Ministry when Nuri, accompanied by the lady of the house, left disguised as an old woman. In the meantime, the shopkeeper had overheard the telephone conversation and an immediate hue and cry was started to find Nuri. On being discovered, "The Fox" duly shot himself, and it was his aide, Wasfi Taher, who administered the last shots that finished him off — reportedly to prevent Nuri from ever disclosing who had helped him escape the previous morning.

Whatever may be said now about the merits of the July revolt, two things emerge clearly from this version of events: base treachery on the part of the officers and a remarkable lack of good sense on the part of the regime.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Commencing Saturday, October 29, 1960
Saturday: 6.45, 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.

CHEN
4th and Last Week
6.45, 9.15
Israel Premiere
Warner Bros. present
Big, Blazing, Unbeatably exciting story
THE F.B.I. STORY
In Technicolor
James Stewart, Vera Miles
Matinee from Friday:
The Flame and the Arrow

EDEN Tel. 23828
M.G.M.'s fascinating film based on the novel by Daphne du Maurier
THE SCAPEGOAT
with Alec Guinness — Bette Davis

HABIRAH Tel. 26389
No Compl. Tickets
World Premiere
From Sat., October 29, 1960
THEY WERE TEN
An Outstanding Israel film, charged with drama and suspense
Sunday night no tickets.
Fri. Mat., 2 p.m.:
La Chatte Sort Ses Griffes

ORION Tel. 22914
2nd Week
Lili Palmer — Sylvia Syms
David Kossof
In the British film showing the eternal Jewish tragedy of World War Two
CONSPIRACY OF HEARTS
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 24733
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
Alan Ladd — Don Murray
in one of the most exciting Westerns ever filmed
One Foot in Hell

OR GIL Tel. 26486
3.30, 6.45, 9 p.m.
Stanley Kramer presents
ON THE BEACH
from the novel by Nevil Shute
Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner
Fred Astaire
Anthony Perkins
No complimentary tickets
Fri. at 3 p.m.:
Hound of the Baskervilles

RON Tel. 28104
David Selznick proudly presents
Alfred Hitchcock's greatest:
The Paradine Case
Gregory Peck
Charles Laughton, Ann Todd
Louis Jourdan, Alida Valli
also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Today, Fri., at 2 p.m.:
HERCULES UNCHAINED

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
Lana Turner — John Gavin
Sandra Dee
Imitation of Life
based on the popular novel by Fannie Hurst

TEL OR Tel. 23570
"Le Loups dans la Bergerie"
The Great Picture of Harve Bromberger
with JEAN BABILEE
"Steiner" Film.
28.10.60.

ZION Tel. 29298
Danny Kaye
Barbara Bel Geddes
Louis Armstrong
In a wonderful heart-warming picture, packed with laughter, love and exciting songs and music
The Five Pennies

Commencing Saturday, October 28

EDISON Tel. 24056
The greatest war drama ever produced on the screen
The Story of G.I. Joe
Robert Mitchum
Burgess Meredith
Fri., 2.30: CASBAH

STUDIO Tel. 24055
A savage portrayal of lust and ambition
Room at the Top
Laurence Harvey
Simone Signoret
Starting Friday.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, October 29, 1960.

AMPHITEATRE Tel. 4618
Israel Premiere
Paramount Release
THE JAYHAWKERS
Technicolor
with Jeff Chandler, Nicole Maurey
For adults only.

ARMON Tel. 4948
Third Week!
The great epic now triumphing all over the world!
BALLAD OF A SOLDIER
Awarded first prize at Cannes Film Festival 1960!

ATZMON Tel. 3008
Warner Bros. present
A SUMMER PLACE
Technicolor
Dorothy McGuire
Richard Egan — Sandra Dee
For adults only
Owing to length of film, evening performances start at 6.45 and 9.35 sharp.
No complimentary tickets.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
THE VIKINGS
Kirk Douglas — Tony Curtis
Technirama — Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
STEEL BAYONET
Leo Genn — Kieron Moore
Cinemascope
3 Performances nightly at 6.45 & 9.

GAL OR Tel. 4367
High Hell
John Derek — Helen Stewart
Matz:
Chase a Crooked Shadow
Les Passadoes
Slightly Scarlet

MIRON Tel. 3083
Fourth Week!
The first great Israeli film
Technicolor
BLAZING SANDS
Rolish Levi — Tzvi Sobol
Gila Almagor

MAY Tel. 2838
Air-conditioned
Second Week!
Cary Grant, Tony Curtis in
Operation Petticoat
with Dina Merrill
Eastmancolor

MORIAH Tel. 91477
After 5 consecutive weeks in Tel Aviv
Peter Sellers — Joan Sebery in the world famous comedy
THE MOUSE THAT ROARED
by Leonard Wibberley
Eastmancolor

ORAH Tel. 4617
Israel Premiere!
Paramount Release
HELLER IN PINK TIGHTS
Starring
Sophia Loren, Anthony Quinn
Technicolor

ORION Tel. 4020
(Hall ventilated)
Steve Reeves in
GOLIATH AND THE BARBARIANS
Cinemascope & Technicolor

ORLY Tel. 81888
One minute — Carmelit Terminus
Delightful Comedy!
The Mating Game
Debbie Reynolds
Tony Randall
Technicolor
3 Performances nightly at 6.45 & 9.

PEER Tel. 2232
Van Johnson — Vera Miles
in an exciting and suspenseful drama based on A.J. Cronin's best-selling novel
Beyond This Place

TAMAR Tel. 6182
The most intimate and unusual journey into human emotions ever filmed!
James Stewart, Grace Kelly in Alfred Hitchcock's
Rear Window
Color by Technicolor

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., Oct. 29, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Alive, Bright and "Sinful"
WAKE ME WHEN IT'S OVER
with ERNIE KOVACS
Premiere today: 7.15 p.m.
Saturday night: 7.15, 9.30
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ALLENBY Tel. 63820
2nd Week
They made the year's big picture
Gary Cooper, Rita Hayworth
Van Heflin, Tab Hunter, Richard Conte
THEY CAME TO CORDURA
3.30, 7.15, 9.30.

ARMON DAVID
6th Week
DALIAH LAVI
Blazing Sands
In the Israel film
Uri Zohar, Hillel Nasman, Oded Kotzlar, Micha Bardfal
In colour.
No complimentary tickets

BEN-YEHUDA
6th Week
Sarita Montiel ("La Violetera")
Maurice Ronet
in their latest romance
MI ULTIMO TANGO
12 new hit songs in Eastman Color
Perfs.: 4, 7.15, 9.30

CHEN Tel. 26957
MARGARET LEIGHTON
RALPH RICHARDSON
The year's most fascinating and amusing picture
THE PASSIONATE STRANGER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

EDEN
6th and Last Week
The great Arabic film of 1960
Love and Pleasure
Farid el Atrash, Magda, Laila Fawzi.

"ESTHER" Cinema
ROBERT MITCHUM — ELEANOR PARKER
in one of the greatest
HOME FROM THE HILL
M.G.M. in color
Adults only

GAT 4th Week
LESLIE HOWARD
in his unforgettable picture
Pimpernel Smith
4, 7.30, 9.30
The hall is cool & ventilated.

HOD 3rd Week
Vittorio De Sica
Mara Maranzar
The film which was awarded the first prize at the Venice Festival
IL GENERALE DELA ROVERE
Directed by Roberto Rossilini
3.30, 7.15 & 9.30.

MAXIM
Second Week
Lee J. Cobb, John Derek (Exodus star)
in their finest roles
a father lawyer defending his son
FAMILY SECRET
Perfs. 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

MIGDALOR SCAMPOLO
with ROMY SCHNEIDER
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

MOGRABI Tel. 23331
ALAN LADD
SIDNEY POITIER
and heavyweight world champion
INGEMAR JOHANSSON
in
ALL THE YOUNG MEN
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 2nd Week
Paramount presents
Five Branded Women
Starring: SILVANA MANGANO, JEANNE MORRAU
VAN HEFLIN
Directed by: Martin Ritt.

ORION 4th Week
Warner Bros.
Proudly Presents
"A SUMMER PLACE"
with
SANDRA DEE
RICHARD EGAN
DOROTHY McGUIRE
ARTHUR KENNEDY
and the star of tomorrow
TROY DONAHUE
ADULTS ONLY

PARIS
Michele Morgan — Bourvil
In the great French film
LE MIROIR A DEUX FACES
Sat. eve at 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

PEER
3rd Week
Ashes and Diamonds
Prize Winner
at the International Film Festival in Riviera, 1959
Produced by A. Vajda

RAMAT GAN Cinema
evening perf.
7.15, 9.30
TONY CURTIS
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